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Archaeologia Cambrensis.

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EARLY CHRISTIAN ART IN WALES.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A.

THE materials available for the study of Celtic Christian art in Wales consist almost exclusively of sculptured stones. With the exception of the Gospels of St. Chad,[1] now at Lichfield, but which formerly lay on the altar of St. Teilo at Llandaff, and of the Psalter of Ricemarchus,[2] Bishop of St. Davids, now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, there are no illuminated MSS. of the pre-Norman period connected directly with the Principality. The two MSS. mentioned also differ in no respect from the Irish or Scotic school as regards their caligraphy and illuminations.

The only examples of Celtic ecclesiastical metal-work in Wales are some quadrangular bronze bells with zoömorphic handles,[3] having nothing to distinguish them from those found in Ireland, Scotland, and Brittany.

The sculptured stones which form the subject of the present investigation may be classified thus :—

[1] Scrivener, *Codex S. Ceaddæ Latinus ;* Palæographical Society's Publications.

[2] *Arch. Camb.*," 1st Ser., vol. i, p. 117.

[3] As at Llangwynodl, Carnarvonshire. *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. i, p. 274.

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1. Erect pillars or slabs (not artificially shaped), having ornamental crosses sculptured in relief upon them.
2. Recumbent slabs (not artificially shaped), having ornamental crosses sculptured in relief upon them.
3. Erect cross-slabs of rectangular form.
4. Recumbent cross-slabs of rectangular form.
5. Erect monuments, with the outline of the stone taking the shape of a cross.
   - (*a*) With shafts of rectangular section.
   - (*b*) With shafts of square section.
   - (*c*) With shafts of round section.
   - (*d*) With shafts of round section at the bottom and square section at the top.
6. Hog-backed recumbent monuments or coped stones.

The following lists give in a tabular form all the necessary information with regard to the localities where the monuments are to be found, their shapes, sizes, geographical distribution, and references to previous descriptions in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* and Prof. J. O. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*.

NOTE.—I have to thank numerous correspondents for kindly supplying me with information with regard to the positions and dimensions of the stones; especially Mr. T. H. Thomas, R.C.A., who has done so much for Celtic Art in Wales. I must not omit to mention also the Ven. Archdeacon D. R. Thomas, Mr. R. W. Llewellyn, the Rev. William Williams, Mr. Davey (son of the Dean of Llandaff), and Mr. C. H. Glascodine.

LIST OF STONES WITH CELTIC ORNAMENT IN WALES, SHOWING CLASS OF MONUMENT AND POSITION IN EACH CASE.

NORTH WALES.

ANGLESEY.

Name of Place.	Class of Monument.	Position.
Llangaffo, No. 1	Fragment of cross-shaft	Standing in churchyard on south side
,, No. 2	Fragment of cross-head	Preserved in vestry of church
Penmon, No. 1	Complete cross	Standing in field near church
,, No. 2	Cross nearly complete	Standing inside church on new base
,, No. 3	Cross-base	Re-used as font in church

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Eliseg's Pillar	Shaft of round pillar-cross	Standing in field near Valle Crucis Abbey
Efenechtyd, No. 1	Fragment of abacus moulding	Preserved in church
,, No. 2	,, ,,	Preserved in rectory grounds
Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant	Cross-slab	Standing inside church

FLINTSHIRE.

Dyserth, No. 1	Cross with head broken	Standing in churchyard on south side
,, No. 2	Cross	Formerly standing in churchyard, but now lost
,, No. 3	Cross-base	Preserved in porch of church
Maen Achwyfan	Complete cross	Standing in field quarter of a mile west of Whitford

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Corwen, No. 1	Shaft of pillar-cross	Standing in churchyard on south side
,, No. 2	Fragment	Preserved inside church
No. 3	,,	

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Name of Place.	Class of Monument.	Position.
Llandrinio	Fragment of cross-shaft	Preserved inside church
Meifod	Cross-slab	Ditto ditto

SOUTH WALES.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Llanfrynach	Cross-slab of John	Built into interior wall of church
Llandefaelog Fach... ...	Cross-slab of Briamail	Standing in churchyard against wall of Penoyre mausoleum
Llanhamlach	Cross-slab of Moridic	Standing in churchyard against exterior wall of church
Neuadd Siarman	Complete cross	Standing against wall of farm-house

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Llanbadarn Fawr	Complete cross	Standing in churchyard on south side
Llanddewi-aber-Arth, No. 1 ...	Fragment with key pattern ...	Removed when church was restored, to adorn a rockery in the garden of Dôl Aeron house, near the bridge over the Aeron, a little above Aberaeron
„ „ No. 2 ...	Fragment with inscription and interlaced work	
„ „ No. 3 ...	Fragment with spiral ornament	
„ „ No. 4 ...	Coped stone of boat shape ...	
Llanwnnws	Cross-slab of Hiroidil, son of Carotinn ...	Standing in churchyard on south side
Maesmynach[1]	Cross-shaft	Lying in farm-yard
Silian	Fragment of cross-shaft	Lying in churchyard near east end of church

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Golden Grove	Cross-shaft of Eiudon	Standing in grounds of Golden Grove House
Llanarthney	Cross of Elmat	Lying in churchyard against wall of tower of church
Llandeilo Fawr, No. 1 ...	Cross-head	Preserved inside church
„ „ No. 2 ...	„	Ditto ditto
Laugharne	Complete cross	Standing in churchyard

[1] Wrongly called Llanfihangel Ystrad in Prof. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*.

Baglan	Cross-slab of Brancuf	Built into wall of churchyard
Bridgend (Newcastle Church) ...	Coped stone	Set up against interior wall of church tower.
Bryn Keffneithan	Cross-slab of Gai	In Miss Parsons' garden at Neath
Coychurch, No. 1	Cross shaft of Ebissar	Standing in churchyard on east side
„ No. 2	Cross of Ebisar, broken by fall of tower ...	Fragments lying in churchyard
Gnoll	Fragment	Built into wall of grotto at Gnoll Castle
Llancarvan	„	Preserved inside church
Llandaff	Complete cross	Standing in grounds of Bishop's Palace
Llandough	Shaft of pillar-cross of Irbic	Standing in churchyard on south side
Llangan	Complete cross	Ditto ditto
Llangenydd	Fragment of cross-shaft	Preserved inside church
Llangevelach	Cross-base	Standing in churchyard
Llanrhidian	Recumbent monument	Lying in churchyard
Llantwit Major, No. 1 ...	Cross shaft of Samson, Iltyd, Samuel, and Ebisar	Standing in churchyard on north side
„ „ No 2 ...	Cross of Houelt, son of Res	Preserved inside western church
„ „ No. 3 ...	Cross-shaft of Samson, King Juthael, Artmal and Tecan	Standing against east wall of south porch of western church
„ „ No. 4 ...	Cylindrical pillar	Standing against north wall of western church
„ „ No. 5 ...	Cross-shaft with interlaced work ...	Standing inside western church
Margam, No. 1	Cross of Grutne	Preserved inside church
„ No. 2	Great wheel-cross of Conbelin ...	Ditto ditto
„ No. 3	Cross of Enniaun...	Ditto ditto
„ No. 4	Cross-slab of Ilquici	Ditto ditto
„ No. 5	Cross-slab of Ilci	Ditto ditto
„ No. 6	Broken cross-slab with interlaced work ...	Ditto ditto
„ No. 7	Broken wheel-cross with debased ornament	Ditto ditto
Merthyr Mawr, No. 1 ...	Cross shaft of Conbelan	Standing in the grounds of Merthyr Mawr House
„ „ No. 2 ...	Cross	Ditto ditto
Mount Gellyonen	Fragment of cross-slab	Built into wall of Dissenting Chapel
Nash Manor	Cross slab	Lying in yard
Nunnery Farm	„	Now preserved inside Margam church
Pen yr Allt	Cross-base	Standing in field called Cae Fynnon, near river Ogmore
Carew	Cross of Margiteut	Standing on modern masonry base by roadside

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Name of Place.	Class of Monument.	Position.
Llanwnda, No. 1	Fragment with human head incised ...	Built into exterior wall of church
„ No. 2	Fragment of cross-slab	Lying in churchyard
Nevern	Cross of Nauen	Standing in churchyard on south side
Penally, No. 1	Cross-shaft	Standing in churchyard
„ No. 2	Complete cross	Ditto ditto
„ No. 3	Fragment of cross-shaft	Preserved at rectory
„ No. 4	Fragment of cross-shaft of Maildomnac ...	Now lost
Pen Arthur, No. 1 ..	Cross-slab of Gurmarc	Now preserved in Bishop Vaughan's chapel in St. David's Cathedral
„ „ No. 2 ...	Cross-slab with interlaced work ...	Ditto ditto
„ „ No. 3 ...	Cross-slab with key-pattern	Ditto ditto
St. David's, No. 1 ...	Cross-slab	Built into interior wall of cathedral
„ No. 2 ...	Fragment of cross-head	Lying in garden of Chancellor's house
„ No. 3 ...	Fragment of pillar made into stoup ...	Standing in south transept of cathedral
„ No. 4 ...	Cross-slab of Hed and Isac, sons of Bishop Abraham	Built into interior wall of cathedral
„ No. 5 ...	Fragment of round pillar with foliage ...	Preserved in Bishop Vaughan's chapel
St. Dogmael's	Fragment of cross-slab	In grounds of abbey
St. Ishmael's	Ditto ditto	Lying in churchyard

LIST OF LOCALITIES WHERE STONES WITH CELTIC ORNAMENT OCCUR IN WALES;

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, GIVING COUNTIES AND POSITION WITH REGARD TO NEAREST LARGE TOWN OR RAILWAY STATION.

Name of Place.	Name of County.	Position.
Baglan	Glamorganshire	One mile and a half south-east of Briton Ferry Railway Station
Bridgend (Newcastle) ...	,, ...	Half a mile north-west of Bridgend Railway Station
Bryn Keffneithan	,, ...	Three miles east of Neath
Carew	Pembrokeshire	Four miles north-east of Pembroke
Corwen	Merionethshire	Close to Corwen Railway Station
Coychurch	Glamorganshire	Two miles and a half east of Bridgend
Dyserth	Flintshire	Three miles and a half south-east of Rhyl
Efenechtyd	Denbighshire	Two miles south-west of Ruthin
Eliseg's Pillar	,, ...	One mile and a half north of Llangollen
Gnoll Castle	Glamorganshire	One mile south-east of Neath
Golden Grove[1]	Carmarthenshire	Three miles and a half south-west of Llandeilo Fawr, and three quarters of a mile south-east of Golden Grove Railway Station
Laugharne	,, ...	Four and a half miles south of St. Clears Railway Statn.
Llanarthney	,, ...	Six miles south-west of Llandeilo Fawr and a quarter of a mile south of Llanarthney Railway Station
Llanbadarn Fawr	Cardiganshire	One mile east of Aberystwyth
Llancarvan	Glamorganshire	Four miles north-west of Barry
Llandaff	,, ...	Two and a half miles north-west of Cardiff and one mile north-east of Ely Railway Station
Llandefaelog Fach... ...	Brecknockshire	Three miles north of Brecon
Llanddewi aber Arth ...	Cardiganshire	Fourteen miles south-west of Aberystwyth and one mile east of Aberaeron

[1] Removed from Lech Eidon, two miles and a half north-east of Llanarthney.

Name of Place.	Name of County.	Position.
Llandeilo Fawr	Carmarthenshire	... Close to railway station
Llandough	Glamorganshire	... Two miles and a half south west of Cardiff and a quarter of a mile north-west of Cogan Railway Station
Llandrinio	Montgomeryshire... ...	... Eight miles south of Oswestry
Llanfrynach	Brecknockshire	... Two miles and a half south-east of Brecon
Llangaffo	Anglesey	... Three miles south-west of Gaerwen Railway Station
Llangan	Glamorganshire	... Four miles south-east of Bridgend
Llangenydd	,, ...	... Eleven miles west of Killay Railway Station and fifteen miles west of Swansea
Llangevelach	,, ...	... Four miles north of Swansea and two miles and a half north of Landore Junction
Llanhamlach	Brecknockshire	... Three miles south-east of Brecon
Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant ...	Denbighshire	... Fourteen miles south-west of Oswestry and five miles north of Llanfyllin Railway Station
Llanrhidian	Glamorganshire	... Seven miles west of Killay Railway Station and eleven miles west of Swansea
Llantwit Major	,, ...	... Eight miles south-east of Bridgend and five miles south-west of Cowbridge
Llanwnda	Pembrokeshire	... Sixteen miles north of Haverfordwest and two miles and a half north-west of Fishguard
Llanwnnws	Cardiganshire	... Eleven miles south-east of Aberystwyth and two miles and a half north-west of Ystrad Meyric Railway Statn.
Maen Achwyfan	Flintshire	... Two miles and a half south-east of Mostyn
Maesmynach[1]	Cardiganshire	... Five miles north-west of Lampeter
Margam	Glamorganshire	... Four miles north-west of Pyle Railway Station
Meifod...	Montgomeryshire... ...	... Seven miles north-west of Welshpool
Merthyr Mawr	Glamorganshire	... Two miles south-west of Bridgend
Mount Gellyonen	, ...	... One mile and a half north-west of Pont-ar-dawe Railway Station
Nash Manor	,, ...	... Six miles south-east of Bridgend and two miles and a half south-west of Cowbridge
Neuadd Siarman	Brecknockshire	... Three miles south of Builth

[1] Wrongly called Llanfihangel Ystrad, in Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*.

Nevern	Pembrokeshire		Eight miles south-west of Cardigan and two miles north-west of Newport
Nunnery Farm (Eglwys Nynyd)	Glamorganshire		Three miles north-west of Pyle Railway Station
Penally	Pembrokeshire		One mile and a half south-west of Tenby and a quarter of a mile west of Penally Railway Station
Pen Arthur	,, ...		One mile north-west of St. David's
Penmon	Anglesey		Four miles north-east of Beaumaris
Penyrallt	Glamorganshire		One mile and a half north of Bridgend
St. David's	Pembrokeshire		Sixteen miles north-west of Haverfordwest
St. Dogmael's	,, ...		One mile west of Cardigan
St. Ishmael's	,, ...		Five miles west of Milford
Silian	Cardiganshire		Two miles and a half north of Lampeter

List of Localities where Stones with Celtic Ornaments occur in Wales, arranged Alphabetically, giving References to Descriptions in the "Archæologia Cambrensis" and "Lapidarium Walliæ."

Name of Place.	"Archæologia Cambrensis."			"Lapidarium Walliæ."		
	Ser.	*Vol.*	*p.*	*Pl.*	*Fig.*	*p.*
Baglan	II,	ii,	145	xiv,	1,	24
Bridgend (Newcastle]	IV,	iv,	I92	xxxi,	2 and 4,	50
Bryn Keffneithan	III,	xi,	65	xiv,	3,	26
Carew		—		lvii,	—	119
Corwen, No. 1		—		lxxiv,	5	168
„ No. 2		—		lxxvii	2,	168
„ No. 3		—			—	
Coychurch, No. 1		—		xxii,	1 and 2,	33
„ No. 2		—		xxiii,	—	33
Dyserth, No. 1		—		xc,	—	208
„ No. 2		—		xc,	—	208
„ No. 3		—		xc,	—	208
Efenechtyd, No. 1		—			—	
„ No. 2		—			—	
Eliseg's Pillar	V,	xi,	55	lxxxvi,	1 and 2,	199
Gnoll	III,	xi,	63	xxv,	3,	37
Golden Grove ...	IV,	ii,	342	xliii,	—	82
	V,	x,	48			
Laugharne	IV,	vii,	194	xlviii,	5,	94
Llanarthney	V,	x,	198	l,	1,	56
Llanbadarn Fawr	V,	xiv,	152	lxx,	—	147
Llancarvan		—		ci,	384,	236
Llandaff		—		ci,	5-8,	236
Llandefaelog...	III,	iv,	306	xxxiii,	2 and 3,	58
Llandeilo Fawr, No. 1	V,	x,	130	xliv,	2 and 3,	84
,. No. 2	V,	x,	131		—	
Llanddewi-aber-Arth, No. 1 ...	V,	xiii,	114		—	
„ „ No. 2 ...	V,	xiii,	114		—	
„ „ No. 3 ...	V,	xiii,	116		—	
„ „ No. 4 ...	V,	xiii,	117		—	
Llandough		—		i,	—	1
Llandrinio	V,	x,	25		—	
Llanfrynach	III,	ii,	51	xxxix.	3 and 3,	69
Llangaffo, No. 1	I	i,	301	lxxx,	3,	186
„ No. 2	V,	xiv,	288		—	
Llangan		—		xxv,	1 and 2,	36
Llangenydd		—			—	
Llangevelach...		—		xxviii,	—	43
Llanhamlach		—		xxxviii,	3 and 5,	68
Llanrhaiadr	V,	xi,	152		—	
Llanrhidian	V,	v,	174		--	
Llantwit Major, No. 1	V,	vi,	121	iii and iv,	—	9
„ No. 2	V,	vi,	121	v and vi,	—	11
„ No. 3	V.	vi,	124	vii,	—	12
„ No. 4	V,	vi,	317	viii,	—	14
„ No. 5	V	vi,	324	ix,	—	15

Name of Place.	"Archæologia Cambrensis."			"Lapidarium Walliæ."		
	Ser.	*Vol.*	*p.*	*Pl.*	*Fig.*	*p.*
Llanwnda, No. 1	IV,	xiii,	104		—	
„ No. 2	IV,	xiii,	106		—	
Llanwnnws	V,	xiv,	158	lxviii,	1,	144
Maen Achwyfan[1] ...	III,	xi,	366	lxxxviii,	—	206
	V,	viii,	76			
Maesmynach		—		lxvii,	3,	138
Margam, No. 1	II.	ii,	147	xiv,	2,	25
„ No. 2		—		xv,	—	27
„ No. 3		—		xvi,	—	28
„ No. 4		—		xvii,	—	29
„ No 5		—		xviii,	—	30
„ No. 6		—		xix,	1,	30
„ No. 7		—		xix,	2,	31
Meifod	V,	ii,	48	lxxii,	3,	154
Merthyr Mawr, No. 1		—		x,	2,	15
„ No. 2		—		xi and xii,	—	17
Mount Gellyonen		—		ii,	1,	31
Nash Manor		—			—	
Neuadd Siarman		—		xxxiv,	—	60
Nevern	III,	vi,	48	lxii,	—	100
Nunnery Farm		—		xxii,	3,	32
Penally, No. 1		—		lv,	—	117
„ No. 2	III,	x,	328	lvi,	—	117
„ No. 3		—		lvi, 4 and 6, 118		
„ No. 4		—		lvi, 7 and 10, 118		
Pen Arthur, No. 1	V,	iii,	44	lx, 1 and 2, 127		
„ No. 2		—		lx,	3,	128
„ No. 3		—		lx,	4,	128
Penmon, No. 1	I,	iv,	44	lxxxiv,	—	185
„ No. 2	V,	xiii,	62	lxxxiv,	—	185
„ No. 3		—			—	
Pen yr allt		—		xxx, 5 and 7, 47		
St. David's, No. 1		—		lxiii,	4,	131
„ No. 2		—		lxv, 1 and 2, 129		
„ No. 3		—		lxv, 3 and 4, 131		
„ No. 4	V,	ix,	78		—	
„ No. 5		—			—	
St. Dogmael's		—		lxi.	1,	129
St. Ishmael's		—			—	
Silian		—		lxvii, 3 and 4, 137		

[1] Wrongly called Llanfihangel Ystrad in Prof. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*.

Table showing Number of Stones with Celtic Ornament in Wales, and their Geographical Distribution.

Counties.	No. of Localities.	No. of Stones.
North Wales.		
Anglesey	2	5
Carnarvonshire	0	0
Denbighshire	3	4
Flintshire...	2	4
Merionethshire	3	5
Montgomeryshire	2	2
	12	20
South Wales.		
Brecknockshire	4	4
Cardiganshire	5	8
Carmarthenshire	4	5
Glamorganshire	21	32
Pembrokeshire	9	18
Radnorshire	0	0
Totals South Wales ...	43	67
North Wales ...	12	20
	55	87

Table showing Monuments classified according to their Forms, Positions, and State of Preservation, with Dimensions.

Unshaped Cross-slabs.[1]

	ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.
Llanwnnws	5	0	by	2	1			
Pen Arthur, No. 1... ...	4	8	by	2	4	by	1	3
,, No. 2... ...	2	2	by	1	4	by	1	2
,, No. 3... ...	2	6	by	1	6			
St. Dogmael's	4	9	by	0	11	by	0	5

Rectangular Cross-slabs.[2]

	ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.
Llanrhaidadr	6	4	by	1	8
Meifod...	4	10	by	1	11
Llanfrynach	6	0	by	0	8
Llandefaelog Fach... ...	7	0	by	1	1
Llanhamllech					
Bryn Keffneithan	3	0	by	1	8

[1] It is not now possible to determine in all cases whether these unshaped cross-slabs were intended to stand vertically or to lie horizontally. The Llanwnnws stone is still erect, and appears always to have been in the same position. The Pen Arthur Stone, No. 1, has crosses on both front and back, and therefore probably stood upright.

[2] There is the same doubt as to the position of many of these; but most of them were vertical, as is proved by their being sculptured on two or four faces.

	ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.
Margam, No. 4	6	0	by	3	0	by	1	0
„ No. 5	5	6	by	2	9	by	0	11
Mount Gellyonen								
Nash Manor	8	0	by	1	8	by	0	5½
St. Ishmael's	3	6	by	1	5			
St. David's, No. 1	2	3	by	1	6	by	0	3
„ No. 4	2	7	by	1	2	by	0	7
Llanwnda	3	3	by	3	1			

Complete Erect Crosses.

	ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.
Penmon, No. 1	9	9	by	3	0	by	2	9
„ No. 2	7	3	by	2	6	by	0	8
Dyserth, No. 1	5	3	by	1	6	by	0	5
„ No. 2								
Maen Achwyfan	11	0	by	2	4	by	0	10
Neuadd Siarman	5	10	by	0	11	by	0	8
Llanbadarn Fawr	8	3						
Llanarthney	7	3	by	3	0	by	0	8
Laugharne	2	6	by	0	10			
Coychurch, No. 2	9	10	by	3	0	by	3	0
Llandaff	2	10	by	1	0	by	0	9½
Llangan	4	0	by	3	4	by	0	8
Llantwit Major, No. 2 ...	5	6	by	2	8	by	0	8
Margam, No. 1	3	2	by	1	6			
„ No. 2	7	3	by	4	0	by	2	0
„ No. 3	6	2	by	3	1			
„ No. 7	5	0	by	1	5			
Merthyr Mawr, No. 2 ...	7	1	by	3	1	by	1	1
Carew	14	2	by	4	9	by	1	0
Nevern	12	6	by	2	0	by	1	7
Penally	7	0	by	3	0	by	2	4

Cross-shafts still Erect.

	ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.
Llangaffo, No. 1								
Eliseg's Pillar	8	0	by	1	9	by	1	6
Corwen, No. 1	7	1½	by	1	0	by	1	0
Golden Grove	6	9	by	2	2	by	0	9½
Coychurch, No. 1	4	9	by	2	0	by	1	2
Llandough	9	9	by	2	3	by	2	0
Llantwit Major, No. 1 ...	6	6	by	2	7	by	1	0
„ No. 3 ...	6	9	by	2	3	by	1	6
„ No. 4 ...	7	5	by	1	6	by	1	6
„ No. 5 ...	3	7	by	1	6	by	1	0
Penally, No. 1	5	4	by	2	0	by	1	2
Maesmynach	5	8	by	2	1	by	1	7
Merthyr Mawr, No. 1 ...	4	3	by	1	10	by	1	2

Fragments of Cross-Shafts.

	ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.
Llandrinio	2	9	by	1	0	by	0	3½
Silian	2	11	by	1	0	by	0	5½
Llangenydd	4	0	by	2	1			
Penally, No. 3	1	2	by	0	11	by	0	4
„ No. 4	1	1	by	1	2	by	0	4

Cross-Heads.

	ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.
Llangaffo, No. 2								
Llandeilo Fawr, No. 1 ...	2	4	by	1	10	by	0	5½
„ No. 2 ...	2	5	by	1	5	by	0	5
St. David's, No. 2								

Cross-Bases.

	ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.
Penmon, No. 3	1	7	by	2	0	by	2	0
Llangevelach	3	9	by	2	2	by	2	2
Pen-yr-allt	3	9	by	2	0	by	1	7

Recumbent Coped Stones.

	ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.
Bridgend	6	2	by	2	0	by	0	11
Llanddewi-Aber-Arth, No. 4 ...	2	1	by	0	11	by	0	10
Llanrhidian	7	0	by	1	11	by	1	5

Miscellaneous Fragments.

	ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.
Efenechtyd, No. 1	1	4½	by	0	7	by	0	15
„ No. 2								
Gnoll	2	6	by	1	8			
Corwen, No. 2								
„ No. 3	0	9¾	by	0	7½			
Llanddewi-Aber-Arth, No. 1 ...								
„ „ No. 2 ...								
Llancarvan	2	8	by	0	11	by	1	0
St. David's, No. 3	2	11	by	0	9	by	0	7

CONSTRUCTIONAL AND ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF THE MONUMENTS.

In the simpler kinds of monuments the cross is fashioned out of a single block of stone, but in those which are more highly developed the base, shaft, and head are each made in a separate piece and joined together afterwards. The monolithic crosses generally had the bottom of the shaft left rough,[1] and when they were erected the undressed portion was inserted in a hole dug in the ground to receive it, whilst the sculptured portion was left to be seen above the surface.

The only perfect cross now remaining in Wales with

[1] As at Carew and Llantwit Major.

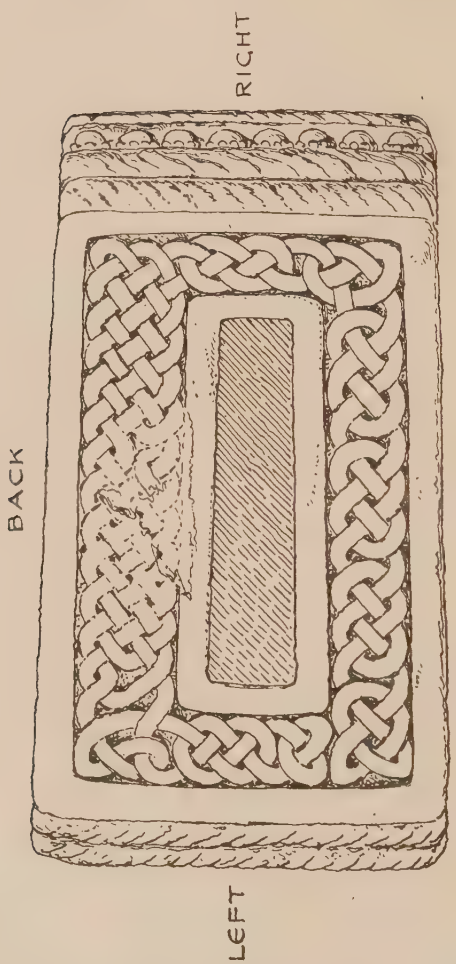
its base, shaft, and head each formed out of a separate stone, is that at Penmon in Anglesey. The head is joined to the shaft, and the shaft to the base, by means of a mortice and tenon. In the case of the joint between the shaft and the base, the tenon is on the lower end of the shaft and the mortice (or socket-hole) is hollowed out in the base. In the joint between the shaft and the head, the tenon is on the upper end of the shaft and the mortice in the under side of the head. This arrangement is unusual, but it has the advantage of preventing rain-water from collecting in the joint.

The cross of Irbic, at Llandough, Glamorganshire, is complete with the exception of the top, which has been mutilated. The design is unique, being quite different from that of any other cross in Great Britain. As the head has disappeared, we have no means of knowing what it was like. The monument is built up of four stones. The uppermost of these is a square shaft, with bold roll mouldings at the four corners, which was, no doubt, surmounted by a cross-head. The shaft is supported upon a pedestal resembling a column, with its capital and base each formed out of a separate stone. The capital, if we may so call it, has a mortice on both its upper and under sides; the former for joining it to the cross-shaft above, and the latter for joining it to the column below. The column is of square section, with four bold roll mouldings, or, more properly speaking, small engaged columns at each of the four angles. The column has tenons at its upper and lower ends, which are fixed in the mortices in the capital and base respectively.

The great wheel-cross of Conbelin at Margam, Glamorganshire, is composed of two stones, (1) the head and shaft which are in one piece, and (2) the base. The tenon is on the shaft, and the mortice in the base. The monument has every appearance of being complete, but when the cast of it was taken for the Cardiff Museum, the fact was revealed that the shaft had been

shortened by several inches, and a new tenon cut at some time subsequent to its original erection.

The crosses at Carew and Nevern, Pembrokeshire,

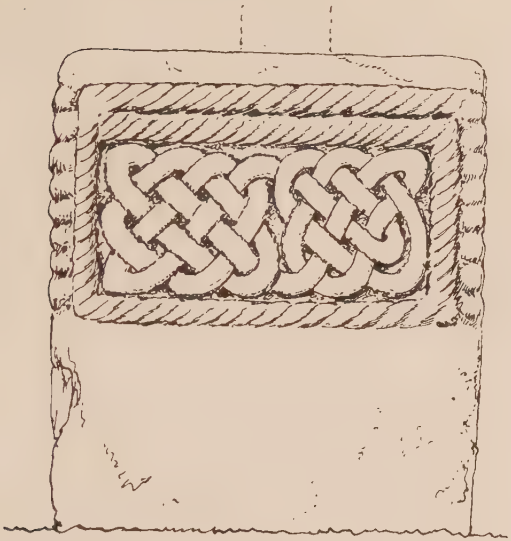


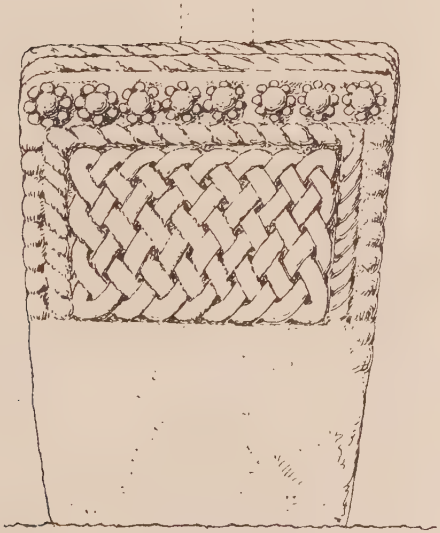
Great Wheel-Cross of Conbelin at Margam.
Plan of Base. Scale, $\frac{1}{12}$ linear.

have their heads and shafts each in a separate piece, but never seem to have had any bases. The cross-shaft of Eiudon, at Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, the cross-shaft of Iltyd, Samson, Samuel, and Ebisar at

Great Wheel Cross of Conbelin at Margam. (Front.)

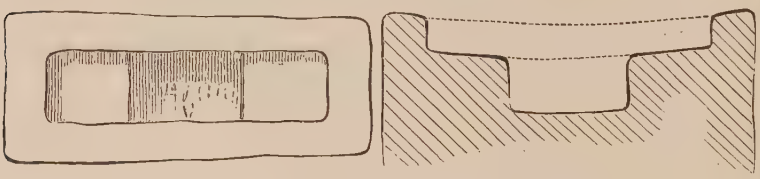
Scale $\frac{1}{12}$th linear.





Great Wheel-cross of Conbelin at Margam. Base. Scale, $\frac{1}{12}$ linear.

Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire, and the cross-shaft at Penally, Pembrokeshire, were constructed in a similar manner; and although the heads are missing in all cases, the mortices in the tops of the shafts are still to be seen. The mortice on the cross of Iltyd, at Llantwit Major, has a shoulder on each side.



Mortice on top of Cross of Iltyd at Llantwit Major.

The crosses at Carew and Nevern possess in common a very remarkable peculiarity which does not ever seem to have been noticed. The width and thickness of the shaft are considerably less at the top than at the bottom. The width of the broader faces is reduced by a single uniform batter from top to bottom; but the thickness of the narrower faces is reduced by three different batters. The reduction of the thickness is much greater in the case of the Nevern cross than in the case of that at Carew, and in the former there is a curious buttress-like arrangement on one of the broad faces of the shaft. The object of this device appears to have been to avoid unnecessary labour in dressing down the surface of the lower part of the stone out of which the shaft was formed,

At Llangevelach, Glamorganshire, there is a fine cross-base, but the rest of the monument is no longer in existence to show what it was like when complete. With the exception of the instances already described, the Welsh crosses are monolithic.

The vertical groove on the cylindrical pillar at Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire, is a feature which may have been constructional, but in what way still remains to be explained.

The architectural forms of some of the Glamorgan-

Cross of Enniaun at Margam, Glamorganshire

shire monuments[1] are quite *sui generis*, the chief characteristics being roll mouldings of exaggerated size at the four angles of the shaft, and horizontal mouldings or capitals between the shaft and the head.

The pillar crosses at Valle Crucis (Eliseg's Pillar) and Corwen, with shafts square above and round below, belong to a well-known Mercian type which is entirely foreign to Wales, and in all probability owes its existence in the Principality to Saxon influence.

The most characteristic types of Welsh crosses are (1) those with a large round head and short shaft, like the great wheel-cross of Conbelin at Margam, Glamorganshire; or (2) those with a small head having the ends of the arms of the cross projecting beyond the circular ring, and lofty shafts, like the Cross of Margiteut at Carew, Pembrokeshire. The Welsh crosses differ from the Irish chiefly in the smallness of the head, which causes the circular ring to sink into an insignificance it never has in the Irish examples.

FORMS OF CROSSES ON MONUMENTS.

The variations in the forms of the crosses on the monuments are made (1) by altering the shapes of the ends of the arms of the cross; (2) by altering the shapes of the hollows between the arms; (3) by combining the cross with a circular ring; and (4) by altering the diameter of the ring in relation to the breadth across the arms. The crosses of most common occurrence on the pre-Norman Christian monuments of Wales with Celtic ornament are :—

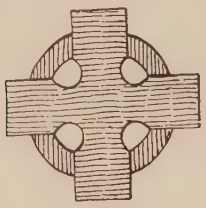
(1) Cross with square ends to arms, semicircular or round hollows between arms, and combined with circular ring (as on the cross of Enniaun, at Margam, Glamorganshire).

(2) Cross with square ends to arms, stepped hollows between arms, and combined with circular ring (as on the cross of Houelt, son of Res, at Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire).

(3) Cross with expanded ends to arms, semicircular or round

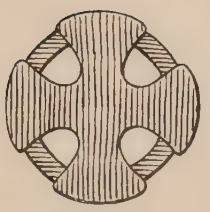
[1] At Coychurch, Llandough, Merthyr Mawr, and Pen-yr-Allt.

hollows between arms, and combined with circular ring (as at Carew, Pembrokeshire).



1.

2.



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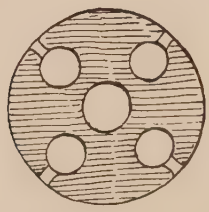
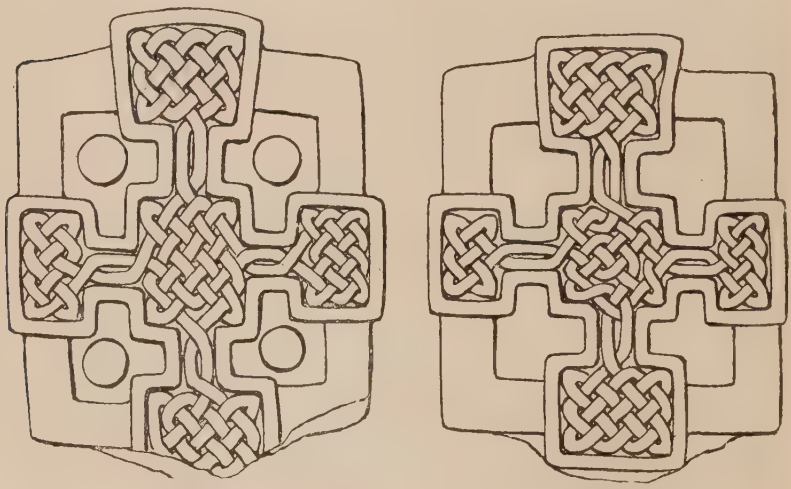


4.

5.

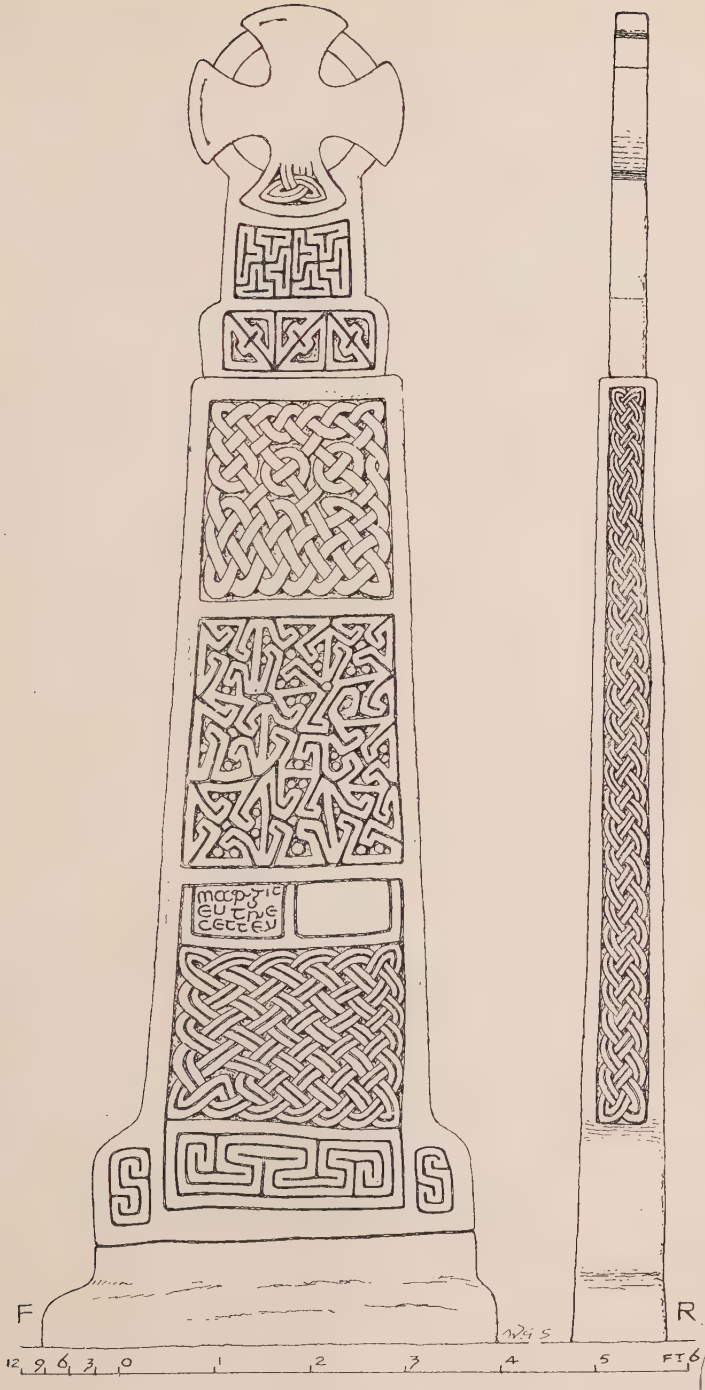
(4) Cross with ends of arms expanded so as nearly to meet, and circular hollows between arms (as on cross of Grutne, at Margam, Glamorganshire).

(5) Cross with slightly expanded arms, no hollows between arms, and entirely inclosed within circular ring (as at Penmon, Anglesey).



Front. Back.

Llandeilo, Cross-head, No. 1. Scale, $\frac{1}{12}$ linear.



Cross at Carew, Pembrokeshire.

At Llandeilo Fawr an exceptional form of type No. 2 occurs, in which the ring is square instead of round; and at the same place is another stone having upon it

Cross-slab of Gurmarc from Pen Arthur, No. 1, now in St. David's Cathedral. Scale, $\frac{1}{12}$ linear.

a cross with circular terminations to the arms, a shape only found in Yorkshire and in Sutherlandshire. The slabs at Llanfrynach, Brecknockshire, and Llanwnnws, Cardiganshire, have crosses with arms terminating in

Stafford knots. The crosses on the slabs at Bryn Keffneithan, Nunnery Farm, and Margam (cross-slabs

Cross-slab from Pen Arthur, No. 2, now in St. David's Cathedral.
Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.

of Ilci and Ilquici) have expanded ends, and are extremely rude in design. The crosses on two of the

slabs from Pen Arthur, now at St. David's, Pembroke-shire, are formed in the ornament within a circle.

Cross-slab from Pen Arthur, No. 3, now in St. David's Cathedral.
Scale, $\frac{1}{6}$ linear.

DECORATIVE FEATURES OF THE MONUMENTS.

COMPOSITION OF THE DESIGNS.

The decorative designs occurring on the pre-Norman sculptured stones of Wales are composed of the following elements :—

(1) Interlaced work.
(2) Key Patterns.
(3) Spiral Ornament.
(4) Zoömorphic Designs.
(5) Foliage.
(6) Figure Subjects.

In the most highly-developed examples of Celtic Christian art in sculptured stone (such as the erect cross-slabs at Nigg and Hilton of Cadboll, Ross-shire, and the cross of Muredach at Monasterboice, co. Louth), all six of these elements are found in combination ; but in the less elaborate examples only two or three of the elements are used to give variety. Interlaced work is the leading motive of the Celtic style, and is the only one of those specified which is used by itself. That is to say, it is not unusual to find a cross entirely covered with interlaced work and nothing else (as at Neuadd Siarman, Brecknockshire, and Llantwit Major, Nos. 4 and 5, Glamorganshire) ; whereas neither key-patterns, nor spirals, nor zoömorphs, nor figure subjects, are any one of them considered of sufficient importance to be used except in combination with each other, or with interlaced work.

On the Welsh crosses the two decorative elements which occur most frequently together are interlaced work and key-patterns (as at Carew and Nevern, Pembrokeshire, and Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire). Sometimes, in addition to interlaced work and key-patterns, we get figure subjects (as on the great wheel-cross of Conbelin, at Margam, Glamorganshire) ; or spirals, zoömorphs and foliage (as at Penally, No. 1,

Pembrokeshire); but these are comparatively rare exceptions.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE DESIGNS.

The surfaces which the crosses present for decoration are usually divided up into rectangular panels, separated from each other by a narrow flat band or a bead moulding. The margin of the whole design is strongly defined by roll or cable mouldings at the angles. The shape of the margin and the panelling of the surface within it are made to control the disposition of the ornament. It would have been quite inconsistent with the ideas of the Celtic artist to have altered his panels in any way to suit the patterns within them; so that if any adjustment was required it was made by adapting the setting-out lines of the ornament to the size and shape of the panel.

Each piece of ornament enclosed within a panel is complete in itself, and the kinds of patterns are arranged so as to produce as much contrast as possible, by alternating panels of interlaced work with panels of key-pattern, or some other different kind of design.

INTERLACED WORK.

The evolution of knotwork from plaitwork cannot better be studied anywhere than in the decoration of the Welsh crosses. Let us now endeavour to trace the various stages in the process by which the higher forms of Celtic interlaced work were arrived at.

In Egyptian, Greek, and Roman decorative art the only kind of interlaced work is the plait, without any modification whatever; and the man who discovered how to devise new patterns from a simple plait by making what I term *breaks*, laid the foundation of all the wonderfully complicated and truly bewildering forms of interlaced ornament found in such a masterpiece of the art of illumination as the *Book of Kells*

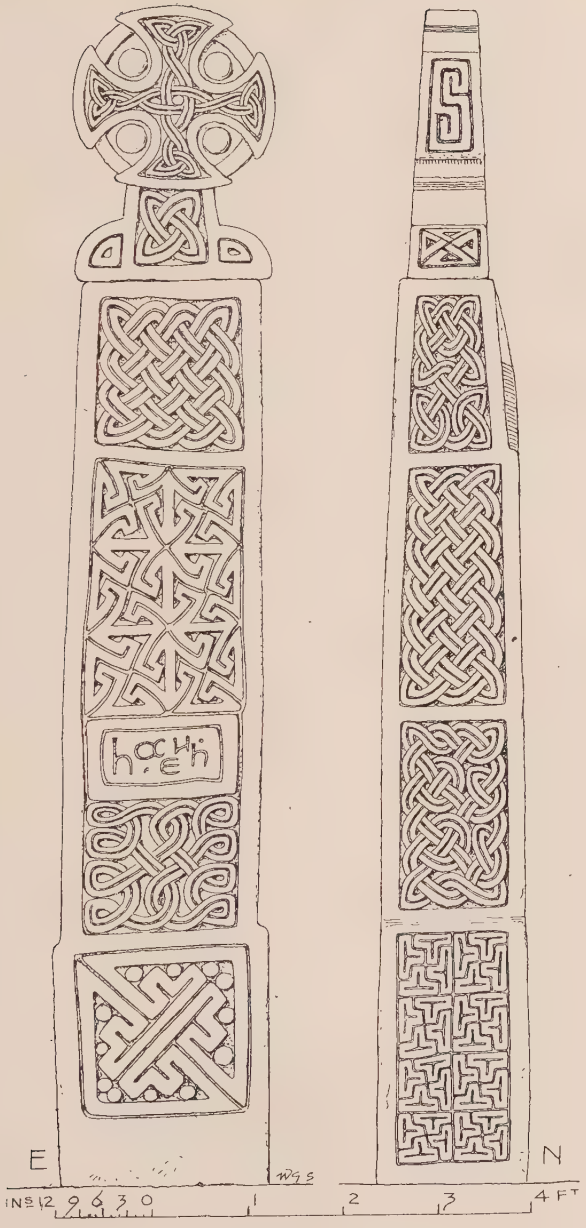
in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. Although we do not know *who* made this discovery of how to make breaks in a plait, we know pretty nearly *when* it was made. In the decoration of the mosaic pavements in Great Britain belonging to the period of the Roman occupation, no instance, as far as I can ascertain, exists of the introduction of a break in the plait; nor is there any break in the plaitwork on the marble screen and the capitals of the columns of the ciborium in the Church of San Clemente at Rome (which are dated by R. Cattaneo[1] between A.D. 514 and 523). In the eighth century, however, there are several examples with well-authenticated dates of the use of true knotwork (as distingnished from plaitwork) in the decoration of churches in Italy; namely, on the ciborium of San Giorgio at Valpolicella[2] (A.D. 712); on the Baptistery of Calistus at Cividale[3] (A.D. 737); and on the jambs of the doorway of the Chapel of San Zeno in the Church of San Prassede at Rome[4] (A.D. 772-795).

It would appear, then, that the transition from plaitwork to knotwork took place between the Lombard conquest of Italy under Alboin in A.D. 563, and the extinction of the Lombard monarchy by Charlemagne in A.D. 774; possibly during the reigns of Luitprand (A.D. 712-736) and Rachis (A.D. 744): for the name of the former king is mentioned in the inscriptions on the Baptistery at Cividale and the ciborium of San Giorgio at Valpolicella, and the latter on the altar at Cividale.

I now propose to explain how plaitwork is set out, and the method of making breaks in it. When it is required to fill in a rectangular panel with a plait the four sides of the panel are divided up into equal parts (except at the ends, where half a division is left), and the points thus found are joined, so as to form a network of diagonal lines. The plait is then drawn over

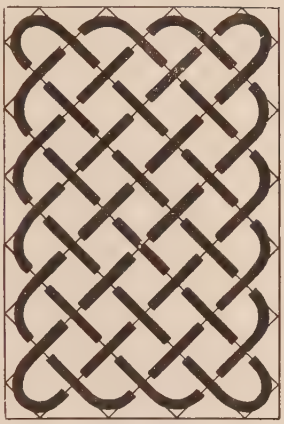
[1] *L'Architettura in Italia*, pp. 29 and 31. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 80.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 87. [4] *Archæologia*, vol. xl, p. 191.



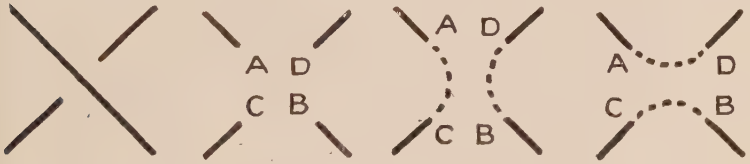
Cross at Nevern, Pembrokeshire.

these lines, in the manner shown on the accompanying diagram. The setting-out lines ought really to be double so as to define the width of the band composing the plait, but they are drawn single on the diagram in order to simplify the explanation.

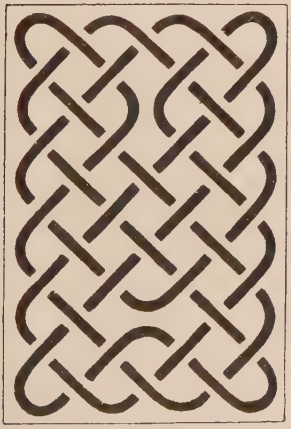


Regular Plaitwork without any Break.

If now we desire to make a break in the plait any two of the cords are cut asunder at the point where they cross each other, leaving four loose ends A, B, C, D. To make a break,



Method of making Breaks in Plaitwork.

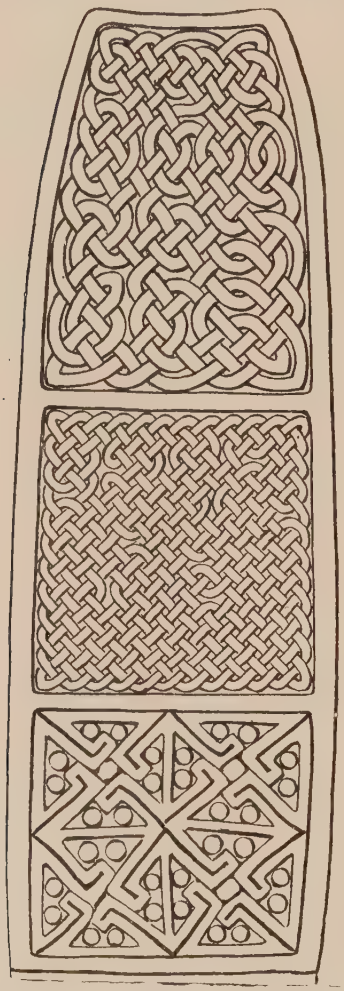


Regular Plaitwork, with One Vertical Break and One Horizontal Break.

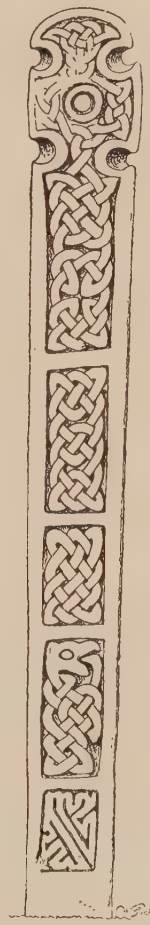
the loose ends are joined together in pairs. This can be done in two ways only: (1) A can be joined to C and D to B, forming a vertical break; or (2), A can be joined to D and C to B, forming a horizontal break. The decorative effect of the plait is thus entirely altered by running two of the meshes between the cords into one. By continuing the process, all the knots most commonly used in Celtic decorative art may be derived from a simple plait.

Let us proceed to trace the process of the evolution of

knotwork out of plaitwork by actual instances taken from the Welsh crosses. We have, to start with, good



Cross-shaft at Golden Grove, with Panels of Irregular Broken Plaitwork. Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ linear.

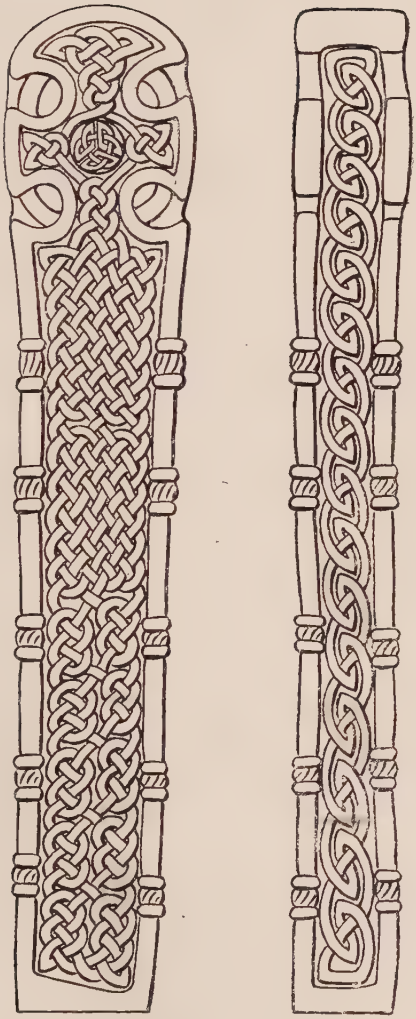


Cross at Llanbabarn Fawr, with Regular Broken Plaitwork. Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ linear.

examples of plaits of four, six and ten cords[1] without

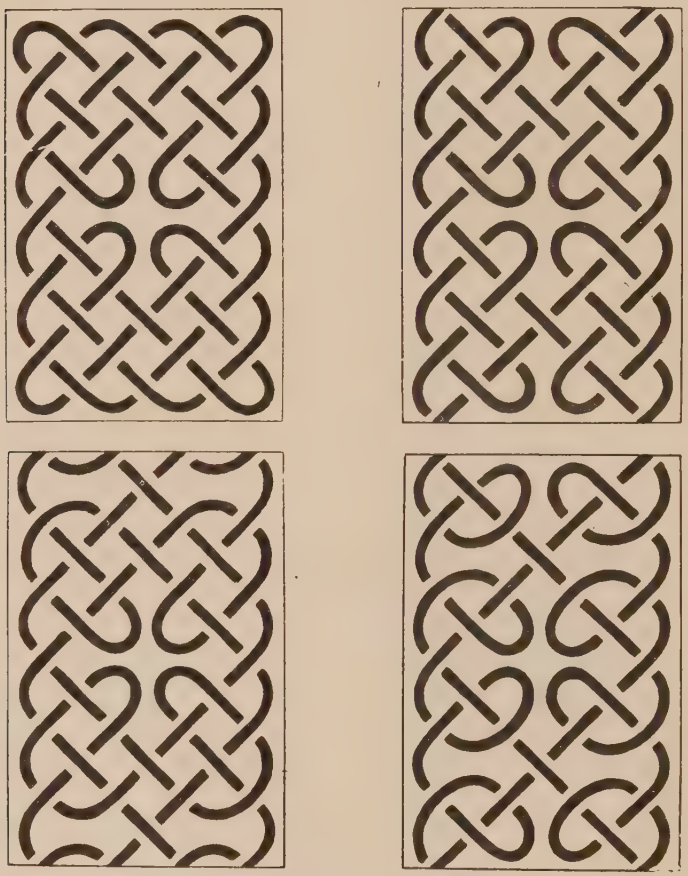
[1] Plaits of an uneven number of cords are seldom used, because they produce lopsided patterns.

Cross at Neuadd Siarman, Brecknockshire.



Cross at Neuadd Siarman, Brecknockshire.

design, and in its place we get a pattern composed entirely of what (for want of a better name) are called knots. On some of the Welsh crosses (as at Carew and Nevern, Pembrokeshire), however, the breaks are made

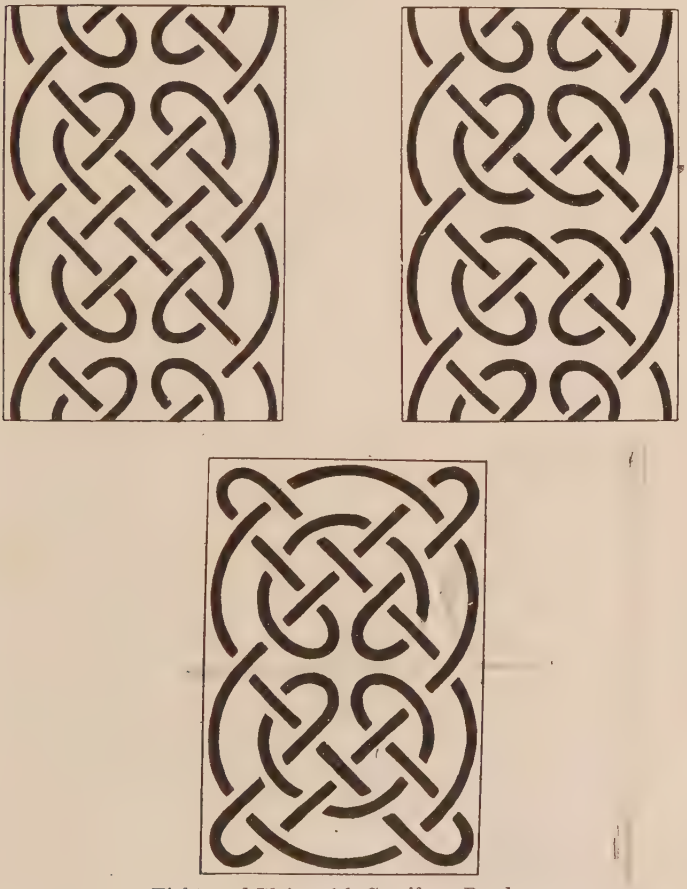


Eight-cord Plaits with Cruciform Breaks.

with sufficient regularity and proximity to produce knots, and yet the knots themselves are not symmetrically placed. The result is a class of interlaced work intermediate between plaitwork with irregular breaks and knotwork. The same kind of thing is to be seen

on the crosses at Coppleston, Devonshire, and St. Neot, Cornwall.

If two horizontal breaks and two vertical breaks are made next to each other in a plait, a space in the shape



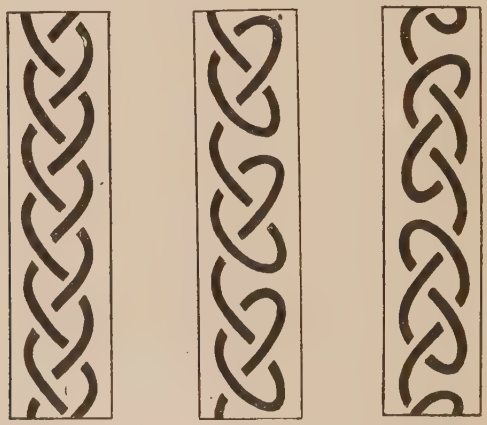
Eight-cord Plaits with Cruciform Breaks.

of a cross is produced. A large number of the interlaced patterns used in Celtic decorative art are derived from a plait by making cruciform breaks at regular intervals. There are examples of this in Wales, at Neuadd Siarman, Brecknockshire; Llanbadarn Fawr,

Cardiganshire; and Llantwit Major (No. 5), Glamorganshire. Not unlikely, symbolism had something to do with the frequent use of the cruciform break.

Six-cord Plait with Cruciform Breaks.
(Occurring at Llanbadarn Fawr.)

Ten-cord Plait with Cruciform Breaks.
(Occurring at St. Neuadd Siarman.)



Knots derived from a Three-cord Plait.

There are eight elementary knots which form the basis of nearly all the interlaced patterns in Celtic decorative art, with the exception of those already described. Two of the elementary knots are derived

from a three-cord plait, and the remaining six from a four-cord plait.

Knot No. 1 is derived from a three-cord plait by making horizontal breaks on one side of the plait only, and No. 2 by making horizontal breaks alternately on one side and the other.

Knot No. 1.

Knot No. 2.

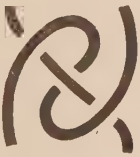
Knot No. 4.

Knot No. 3.

Knot No. 5.

Knot No. 7.

Knot No. 6.



Knot No. 8.

Knot No. 3 is derived from a four-cord plait by making horizontal breaks in the middle of the plait.

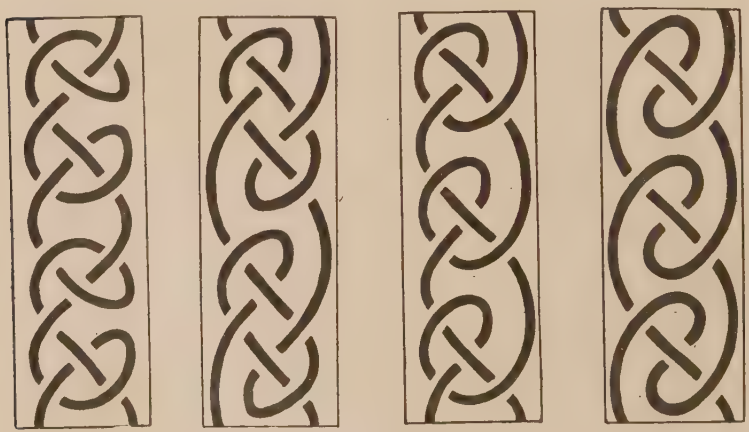
Knot No. 4 is derived from No. 3 by making a horizontal break at A; and No. 5 from No. 4 by making a vertical break at B and C.

Knot No. 6 is derived from a four-cord plait by making horizontal breaks in the middle of the plait,

in the same way as in the case of knot No. 3, but closer together.

Method of deriving Knots Nos. 3 and 6 from a Four-Cord Plait.

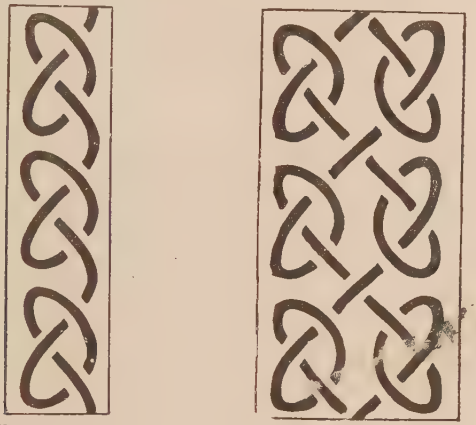
Knot No. 7 is derived from No. 6 by making a vertical break at B; and No. 8 from No. 6 by making vertical breaks at B and C.



Knots Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 8, derived from a Four-Cord Plait.

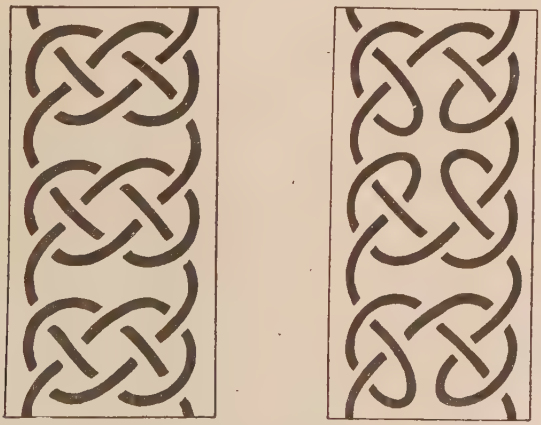
If a series of knots repeated in a single row can be derived from a plait of n bands, a series of the same knots repeated in a double row can be derived from a

plait of $2n$ bands. Thus a pattern composed of knot No. 1 arranged in a double row would be derived from a plait of six cords.



Knot No. 1, derived from either a Three-cord or a Six-cord Plait.

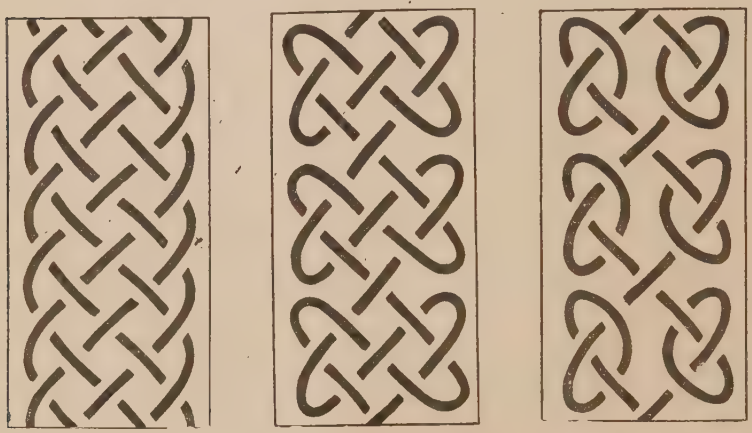
Knots like Nos. 3 and 4, which are longer than they are broad, can be placed either horizontally or verti-



Knots Nos. 3 and 4, derived from a Six-cord Plait.

cally. Thus No. 3 placed with its longer axis vertical can be derived from a four-cord plait, but if placed horizontally it would be derived from a six-cord plait.

Knot No. 2 does not occur on the Welsh crosses, and No. 1 only in a double row, as at Neuadd Siarman, Brecknockshire, This pattern is derived from a six-cord plait by making horizontal breaks in the two edges of the plait, and vertical breaks in the middle; the stages being shown on the annexed diagram :—

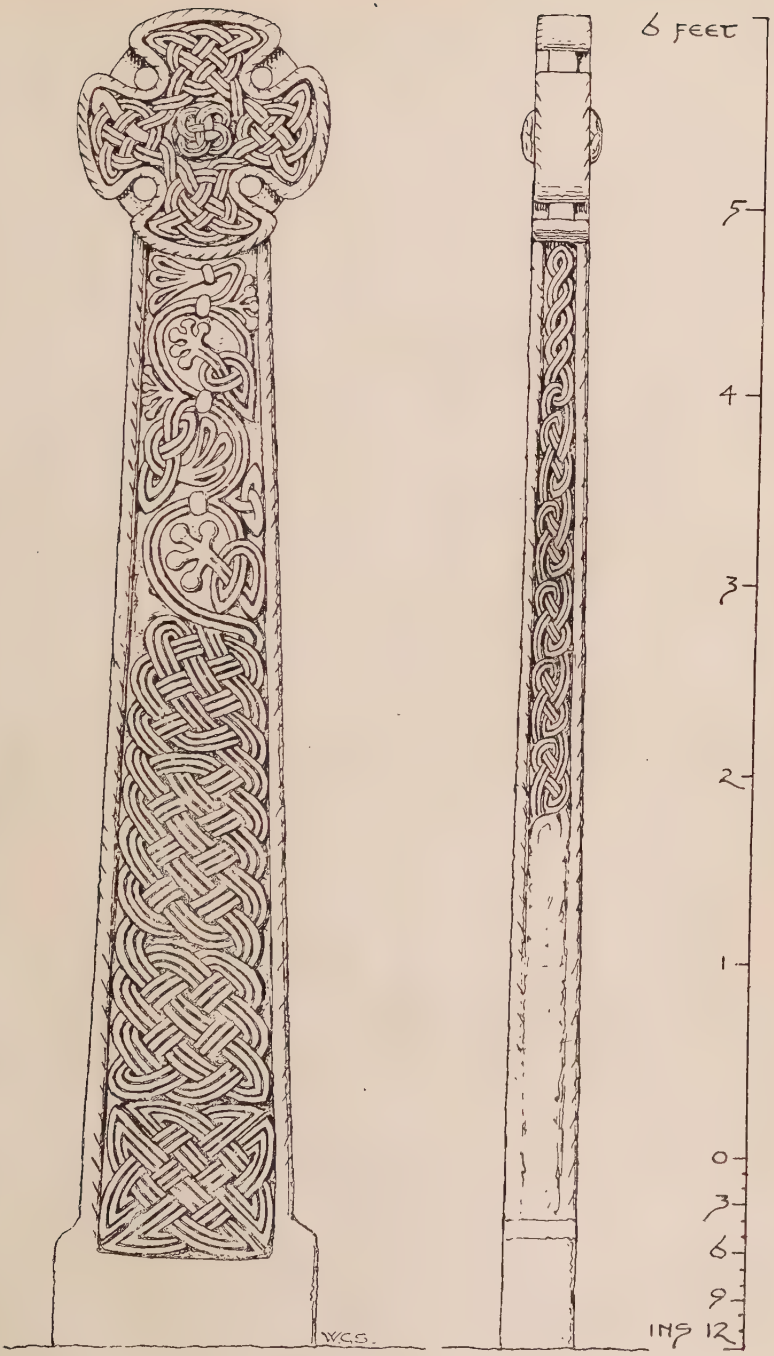


Evolution of Knot No. 1 from a Six-cord Plait.

Knot No. 3, in a single row placed with its longer axis vertical, occurs at Llandough, Glamorganshire, and, in a single row placed the other way, at Margam (No. 2), Glamorganshire.

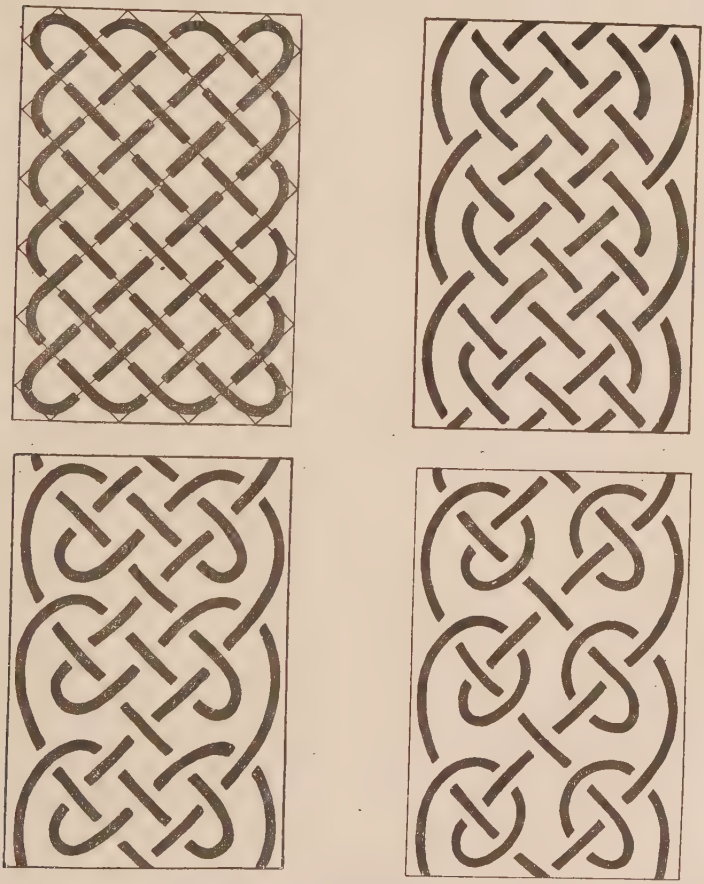
Examples of the two knots, Nos. 4 and 5, which are derived from No. 3, are to be seen at Baglan, Glamorganshire, and Penally, Pembrokeshire.

Knot No. 6, in a single row, occurs at Llantwit Major (No. 2), Glamorganshire, and its second derivative, No. 8, at Llantwit Major (No. 5), and also at Neuadd Siarman, Brecknockshire. Its first derivative, No. 7, is only used in a double row on the Welsh crosses, as at Silian and Maes-Mynach, Cardiganshire, and at Penally (Nos. 2 and 4), Pembrokeshire, where the knots have an extra spiral twist. The direction of the twist of the spirally-bent cord is the same in both the



Cross at Penally, Pembrokeshire.

right-hand and left-hand vertical row of knots, although the positions of the knots are different. The more usual arrangement is to make the cords twist in opposite directions, as on the annexed diagram, in which the evolution of the pattern is shown.

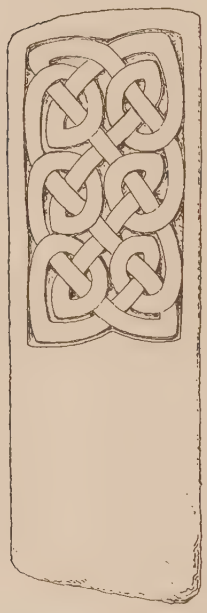


Evolution of Knot No. 7 from an Eight-cord Plait.

The clearest proof that the spiral knot No. 7 was developed from plaitwork in the manner explained, is that on stones at Llangenydd, Glamorganshire; Whithorn, Wigtownshire; Abercorn, Linlithgowshire; and

Aycliffe, co. Durham; the successive stages of development can be easily traced.

The more elaborate kinds of interlaced work to which I have given the names of circular and triangular knot-work, although common on the early sculptured stones of Ireland and Scotland, and in many of the



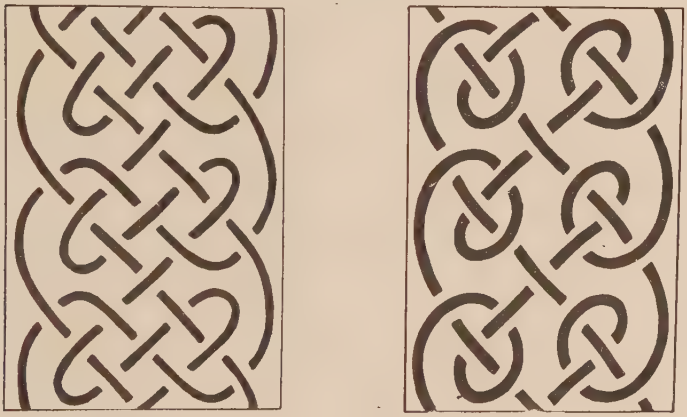
Cross-shaft at Silian, Cardiganshire.
Scale, $\frac{1}{12}$ linear.

Cross-shaft at Maes Mynach, Cardiganshire.
Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ linear.

best Hiberno-Saxon illuminated MSS., are very rare on the Welsh crosses.

On the crosses at Penmon, Anglesey, and the Maen Achwyfan, Flintshire, interlaced work composed of chains of rings occurs similar to the patterns on the Manks crosses. This may be taken as evidence of Scandinavian influence.

The interlaced work on the crosses of Glamorganshire, Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire corresponds very nearly with that on the crosses at Coppleston,[1] Devonshire, and St. Neot[2] and St. Cleer,[3] Cornwall; and is more of the type found in the Carlovingian[4] MSS. than in the Irish MSS.



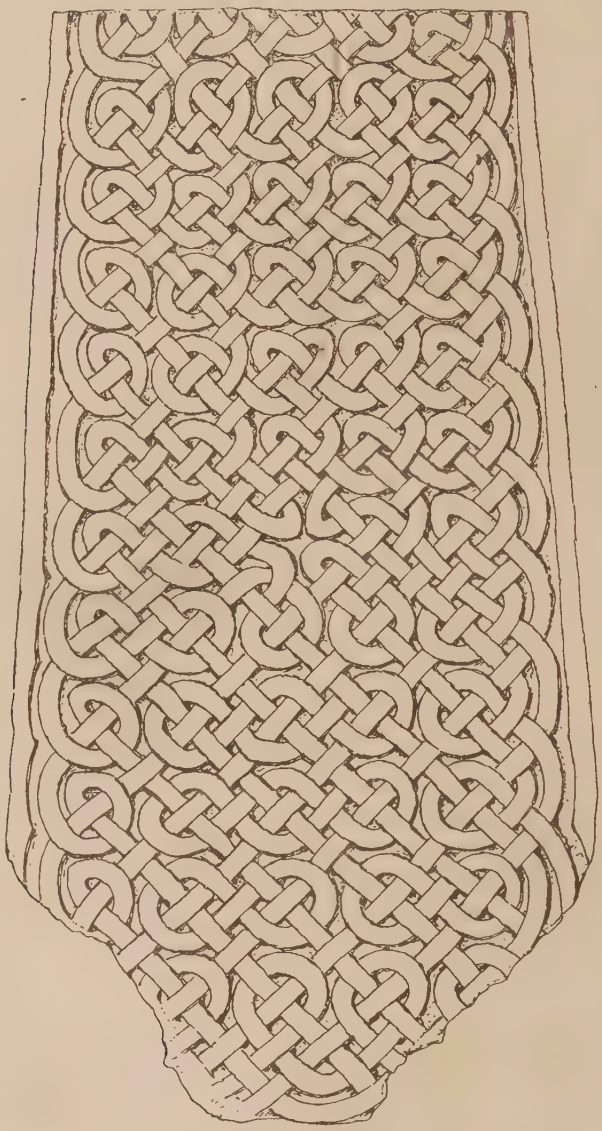
Evolution of Knot No. 7 from an Eight-cord Plait.

KEY-PATTERNS.

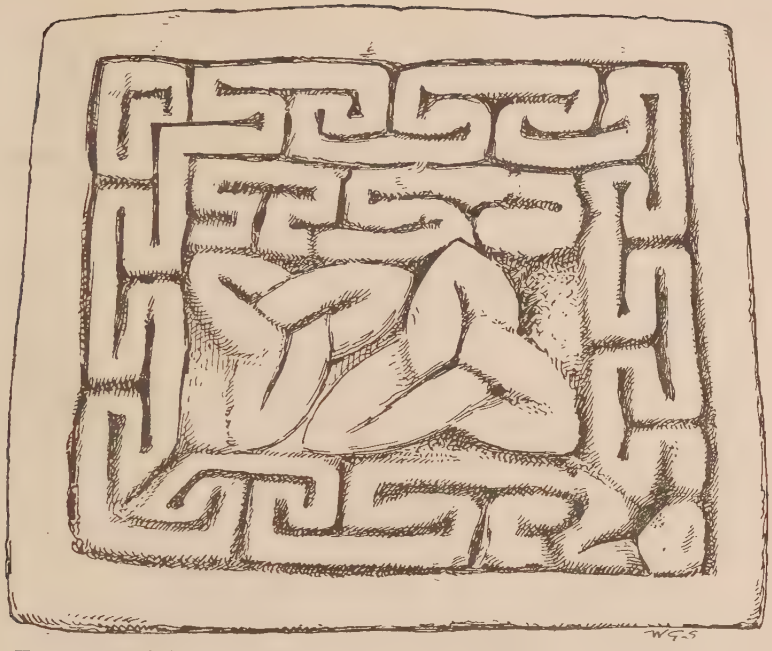
The key patterns on the North Wales crosses are nearly all of the Greek fret type (as at Penmon, Anglesey), and those on the South Wales crosses are chiefly of the Swastika type (as at Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, and Nevern, Pembrokeshire), showing a marked difference from the key-patterns on the early sculptured stones of Ireland and Scotland, on which the diagonal type predominates.

The key-patterns on the cross-shaft at Penally (No. 1), Pembrokeshire, are of the diagonal class, and are remarkable for their resemblance to those on the coped

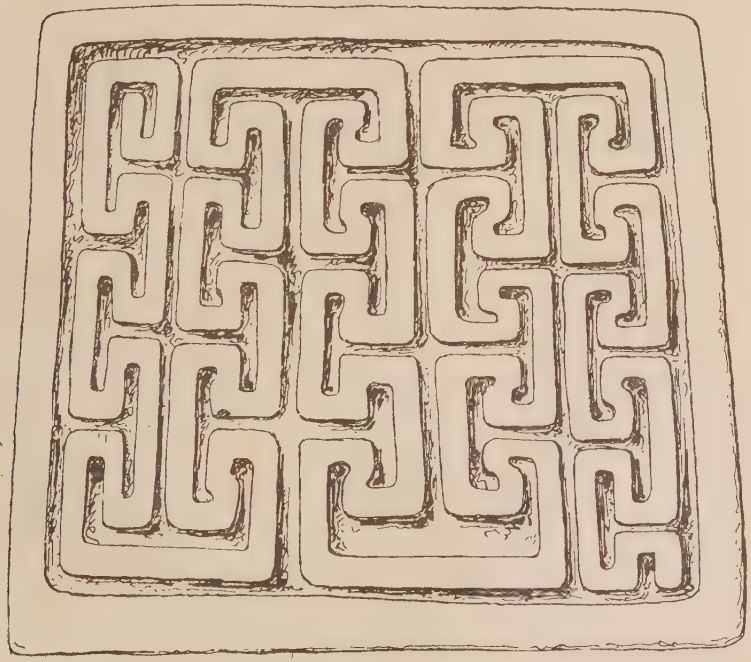
1 *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xxxiv, p. 242.
2 A. G. Langdon's *Old Cornish Crosses*, p. 401. 3 *Ibid.*, p. 407.
4 As in the British Museum MS., *Harl.*, No. 2788.



Cross-slab at Llangenydd, Gower.
Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.
(From a Rubbing by T. H. Thomas, Esq., R.C.A.)



Key-Pattern of Greek Fret Type on Font at Penmon, Anglesey. Scale, $\frac{1}{6}$ linear.



Key-Pattern of Greek Fret Type on Font at Penmon, Anglesey. Scale, $\frac{1}{6}$ linear.

stone at Lanivet, Cornwall, and on a bronze sword-hilt inscribed with the name Leofric, found at Exeter and now in the British Museum.[1]

Good examples of key-patterns of the diaper class are to be seen on the cross-base now used as a font at Penmon Priory, Anglesey, and on the cross-base at Llangevelach, Glamorganshire.

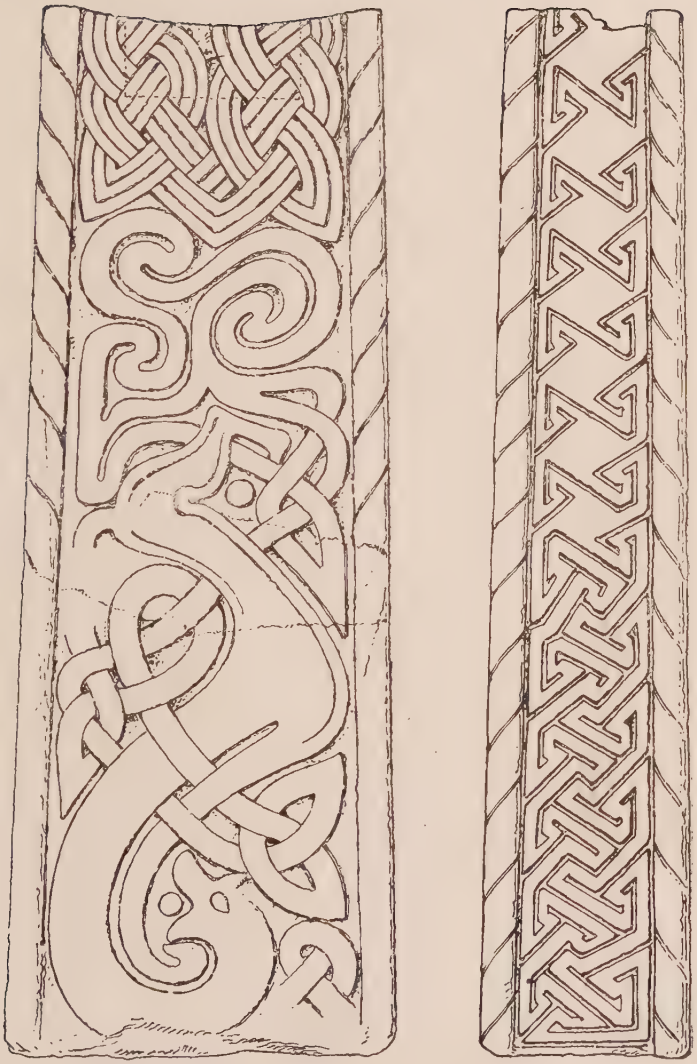
Diaper Key-pattern on Font at Penmon, Anglesey. Scale, $\frac{1}{6}$ linear.

Diagonal key-patterns completely covering a large surface (*i.e.*, adapted to a wide panel and not to a narrow border) occur at Silian and Llandewi Aber Arth, Cardiganshire, but these are the only instances in Wales.

In both cases the pattern is founded on Z-shaped lines.

The square key-patterns of Greek-fret type, which

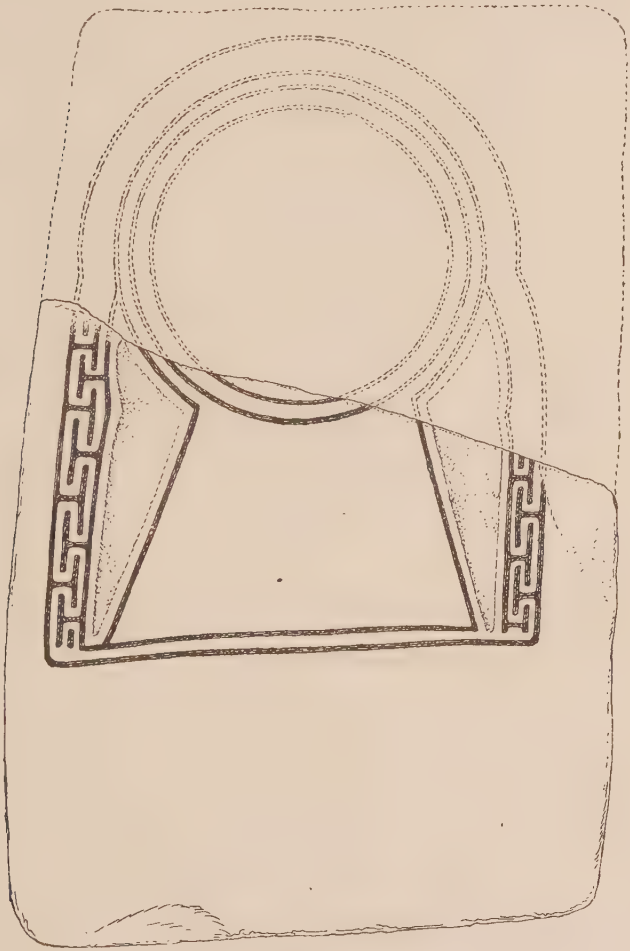
[1] W. T. P. Shortt's *Sylva Iscana*, p. 143.



Cross-Shaft at Penally, Pembrokeshire.

Scale, $\frac{1}{12}$ linear.

are characteristic of the crosses of North Wales rather than those of South Wales, were probably derived from

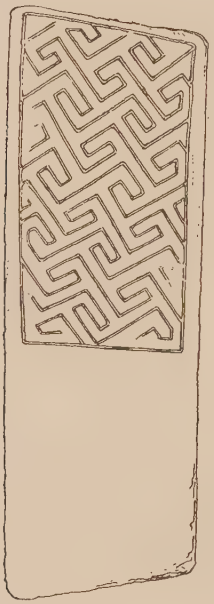


Key-pattern Border of Greek Fret Type on Cross-slab at Llanwnda, Pembrokeshire. Scale, $\frac{1}{12}$ linear.

Mercia, as there are similar designs on some of the Cheshire crosses. This kind of key-pattern is more common in the Carlovingian than in the Irish MSS.

FOLIAGE.

Foliage is extremely rare, there being only three cases where it occurs, namely, at Penally (Nos. 1 and 2), Pembrokeshire, and St. David's (No. 5).



Diagonal Surface Key-pattern on Cross-shaft at Silian, Cardiganshire. Scale, $\frac{1}{12}$ linear.

ZOÖMORPHIC DESIGNS.

The most curious zoömorph is on the cross-shaft at Penally (No. 1), Pembrokeshire, where the body of the beast has a double outline resembling those of Scandinavian type, on the coped stone at Hickling, Notts, and on several of the Mercian crosses.

SPIRAL ORNAMENT.

Spiral ornament can hardly be said to exist at all on the Welsh crosses, and the few examples which occur are very debased. The divergent spiral of the kind found in the best Irish MSS. is entirely absent. The ornament on the fragment of a cross-shaft at Penally (No. 3), Pembrokeshire, seems to be more of a key-pattern design than a spiral one; although, if the spirals were more pronounced, it would resemble the decoration of the font at Deerhurst,[1] Gloucestershire, and the sculptured slab at Bradford-on-Avon,[2] Wiltshire.

FIGURE SUBJECTS.

The rarity of figure subjects, especially those taken from the Bible, on the Welsh crosses, shows that the monuments were not intended to be "Crosses of the Scriptures," as we have documentary evidence that the high crosses of Ireland were. The cross of King Fland, at Clonmacnois, King's Co. (which was erected *circa* A.D. 904), is called the "Cross of the Scriptures" in the "Annals of the Four Masters"[3] under the year A.D. 1060; and, since scriptural figure subjects form the main feature in the design of this, and nearly all the other high crosses of Ireland, it may be argued from analogy that the term "Cross of the Scriptures" is equally applicable to any one of the group of monuments presenting the same characteristics. The meaning of the term "Cross of the Scriptures" clearly is that the object of the erection of the cross was to encourage a devotional attitude of mind on the part of the beholder,[4] and disseminate a knowledge of the Bible story

[1] Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæol. Soc. *Transactions*, vol. xi, p. 93.

[2] *Wilts. Archæol. Mag.*, vol. xxvii, p. 50.

[3] Petrie's *Irish Inscriptions*, vol. i, p. 43.

[4] As in the case of the pictures with which Benedict Biscop adorned his church of St. Peter at Monkwearmouth (see Bede's *Lives of the Holy Abbots*, A. Giles' edition, vol. iv, p. 369).

amongst the illiterate. In this sense of the word the crosses at Bewcastle, Cumberland; Sandbach, Cheshire; Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire; Monifieth, Forfarshire; Kildalton, Islay; and Iona, may also be called Crosses of the Scriptures.

In Wales, however, the object of the erection of the early sculptured monuments seems to have been solely for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of some deceased person of note, as is conclusively proved by the inscriptions upon the crosses.

The following table gives the names of the individuals mentioned in the inscriptions as having erected the cross or other monument, or as being commemorated.[3]

Name of Place.	Name of Erector of Cross or other Monument.	Names of Persons Commemorated.
Baglan	—	Brancuf
Bridgend ...	—	—
Bryn Keffneithan ...	Gaic (prepared)	—
Carew	—	Margiteut
Coychurch, No. 1 ...	—	Ebissar
„ No. 2 ...	—	Ebisar
Eliseg's Pillar ...	Concenn, son of Cattel, son of Brohcmail, son of Eliseg, son of Guoillauc (built this stone)	Eliseg
Golden Grove ...	—	Eiudoñ
Llanarthney ...	Elmat (made this cross)	—
Llandefailog Fach	—	Briamail
Llandough ...	—	Irbic
Llanfrynach ...	—	John
Llanhamlach ...	Moridic (raised this stone) ...	—
Llantwit Major, No. 1	Samson (placed this cross for his own soul)	Iltyd, Samson, Samuel, Ebisar
„ No. 2	Houelt (prepared this cross in the name of God the Father and of the Holy Spirit)	Res (his father)
	Samson (began this cross of the Saviour in the name of the most High God for his own soul)	King Juthael Artmal Tecan
Llanwnnws ...	—	Hiroidil, son of Carotinn
Margam, No. 1 ...	Grutne (prepared the cross of Christ in the name of the Most High God)	Anest
„ No. 2 ...	Conbelin (placed this cross) ...	—

[1] Where it is not distinctly stated that the person erected the monument, he is assumed to be the person commemorated.

Name of Place.	Name of Erector of Cross or other Monument.	Name of Persons Commemorated.
Margam, No. 3 ...	Enniaun (made the cross of Christ) ...	Guorguoret
„ No. 4	Peter, Ilquici	—
„ No. 5 ...	Ilci (made this cross in the name of the Most High God)	—
Merthyr Mawr, No. 1	Conbelan (placed this cross)	—
„ No. 2	(In the name of God the Father and of the Son of the Holy Spirit)	Name wanting
Nevern	—	Nauen
Penally, No. 4 ...	Maildomnac (built this cross) ...	—
Pen Arthur, No. 1 ...	—	Gurmarc
St. David's, No. 4 ...	—	Hed and Isac. sons of Bp. Abraham

Almost the only scriptural subject which occurs on the Welsh crosses is the Crucifixion, the best example being at Llangan, Glamorganshire. In this case the Saviour wears a tunic, the body is unbent, and the legs not crossed, as was the usual way of treating the Crucifixion in early Byzantine art. On each side are the two soldiers, one with the spear and the other with the sponge. Below is a man holding a horn.

The two figures on each side of the cross on the slab of Moridic, at Llanhamlach, Brecknockshire, may possibly be intended to symbolize the Crucifixion. The hands of both figures are upraised in the ancient attitude of prayer, like the Orante in the paintings of the Catacombs at Rome. One of the figures on the Llanhamlach stone has a circle with a central dot on each side of the head just above the shoulders, and a circle with three rays issuing from below on each of the breasts.

An exactly similar figure (except for the marks on the breasts) is carved on a stone from Over Kirkhope, Selkirkshire, now in the National Museum of Scottish Antiquities at Edinburgh (Catal. IB 100). Other figures in the same attitude of prayer, but without the circles, occur at Llanfrynach, Brecknockshire, and Gnoll, Glamorganshire.

On the cross at Penmon (No. 1), Anglesey, there is a representation of a figure with a nimbus round the head, and men with beasts' heads on either side, as

may also be seen on the cross at Moone Abbey, co. Kildare. The late Professor J. O. Westwood suggests that this symbolises Christ seized by the Jews.

On the occasion of my last visit to St. David's, after

Cross-slab with winged Cherub, in St. David's Cathedral (No. 1). Scale, $\frac{1}{6}$ linear.

the Haverfordwest Meeting in 1897, I discovered the meaning of part of the decoration of one of the cross-slabs in St. David's Cathedral (No. 1), which had been a puzzle to me for many years. The slab, when I saw

it first, was lying in Bishop Vaughan's chapel in the Cathedral; and, as it was covered with green mould produced by damp (the chapel having no glazed windows to exclude the sea mist), it was not easy to make out the minute details of the sculpture. The slab has since, through the late Dean Allen, been cleaned, and built into an interior wall of the south transept of the Cathedral. It is now possible to make out very clearly, to the left side of the top arm of the cross, the figure of a cherub with three wings. This I had previously taken to be a symbolic device of the nature of the "triskele" of the Scandinavians; but on comparing the three arms or legs of the supposed "triskele" with the wings of the cherubim in the Irish Gospels of St. Gall,[1] in Switzerland, and on the sculptured stones of Scotland at Glamis[2] and Eassie[3] in Forfarshire, it will at once be seen that they correspond exactly with the wings on the St. David's slab.

The figures of saints upon the stone at Llanrhidian, Glamorganshire, are remarkable for their resemblance to the representations of the Four Evangelists in the *Book of Deer*, as I have already pointed out.[4]

The great wheel-cross of Conbelin, at Margam (No. 2), Glamorganshire, resembles some of the sculptured stones of Scotland,[4] on account of the hunting scene[5] on the base of the cross, and because the Saints with the "triquetra" above the head on each side of the shaft are exactly like those on one of the upright cross-slabs at St. Vigean's,[6] Forfarshire.

On a stone built into an exterior wall of Llanwnda (No. 1), Pembrokeshire, there is a very curious repre-

[1] C. Purton Cooper's Appendix A to a Report on Rymer's *Fœdera*, pl. 5.

[2] Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i, pl. 83.

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. i, pl. 90.

[4] *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. v, p. 174.

[5] Hunting scenes occur more frequently than almost any other figure subject on the early sculptured stones of Scotland.

[6] *Proceedings* Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. ix, pl. 32, No. 2.

sentation of a human head. This may possibly symbolise the Crucifixion, since similar human heads occur above the Chi-Rho Monogram of Christ on a doorway of the church of St. Exupère d'Arreau[1] (Hautes Pyrenées), and on the top arm of crosses at Killoran,[2] Colonsay, and Kilbroney,[3] Rostrevor, co. Down. A remarkable cross with four human heads upon it was also found in the northern crannoge in Drumgay Loch,[4] Ireland. A pillar-stone, with a human head on one side and the inscription VORMVINI on the other, exists at Plougat, Chatelaudran,[5] Brittany; and a human head may also be seen on a ring pin found at Ballyheady, co. Cavan, and now in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin.[6]

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The general conclusions arrived at from a study of the decoration of the Christian monuments of Wales of the pre-Norman period, are (1), that the North Wales stones show indications of both Mercian and Scandinavian influence; (2), that the South Wales stones have much in common with some of the crosses in Devonshire and Cornwall, and with the Carlovingian MSS.

[1] *Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, vol. ii (1858), p. 514.
[2] Dr. J. Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, 2nd Ser., p. 121.
[3] R. Welch, of Belfast, Irish Photographs, No. 1952.
[4] *Journal* R. Hist. and Archæol. Assoc. of Ireland, 4th Ser., vol. i.
[5] *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. iii, p. 371.
[6] Sir Wm. Wilde's *Catdl. Mus. R.I.A.*, p. 565.

ANALYSIS OF THE ORNAMENT ON THE PRE-NORMAN CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS OF WALES.

INTERLACED WORK.

Regular Plaitwork without Breaks.

Two-Cord Plaits or Twists.

Coychurch, No. 2
Llandough
Llantwit Major, No. 1
Llantwit Major, No. 2
Margam, No. 2
Penally, No. 2
St. David's No. 2

Three-Cord Plaits.

Corwen, No. 1
Corwen, No. 2
Dyserth, No. 1
Dyserth, No. 2
Dyserth, No. 3
Efenechtyd, No. 1
Llandrinio
Llanhamlach
Laugharne
Margam, No. 6
Meifod
Penmon, No, 1

Four-Cord Plaits.

Carew
Corwen, No. 3
Llandough
Llandrinio
Llanhamlach
Llantwit Major, No. 5
Maen Achwyfan
Meifod
Mount Gellyonen
Penmon
St. Ishmael's

Five-Cord Plaits.

Llangevelach

Six-Cord Plaits.

Coychurch, No. 2
Llanbadarn Fawr
Llandough
Llangevelach
Margam, No. 3
Meifod
Nevern

Eight-Cord Plaits.

Llandefailog Fach
Llandough
Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant
Nevern
Penmon, No. 1

Ten-Cord Plaits.

Llandefailog Fach
Maen Achwyfan
Margam, No. 3
Neuadd Siarman

Fourteen-Cord Plaits.

Carew
Maen Achwyfan

Plaitwork with Breaks made in an Irregular Way.

Golden Grove
Llandeilo, No. 1
Llantwit Major, No. 1
Llantwit Major, No. 4
Margam, No. 2

Plaitwork with Breaks made at Regular Intervals.

Llanbadarn Fawr
Llantwit Major, No. 5
Neuadd Siarman
Penally, No. 1
Penally, No. 2

Plaitwork and Knotwork Mixed.

Carew
Margam, No. 2
Nevern
Llantwit Major, No. 2

Patterns composed of Knots derived from Plaitwork.

Knot No. 1 placed thus—

used to terminate patterns derived from a four-cord plait, or on end of cross-arm.

Baglan
Llanbadarn Fawr
Llandefailog Fach
Llandough
Nevern

Knot No. 1 placed thus—

and repeated in a double vertical row.

Llandaff
Llandough
Llangevelach
Llantwit Major, No. 2
Margam, No. 2
Nevern
Penally, No. 2

Knot No. 3 placed thus—

and repeated in a single vertical row.

Llanbadarn Fawr
Llancarvan
Llandough
Margam, No. 2

Knot No. 3 placed thus—

and repeated in a double vertical row.

Neuadd Siarman

Knot No. 3 placed thus—

Margam, No. 2

and repeated in a single vertical row.

Knot No. 6 placed thus—

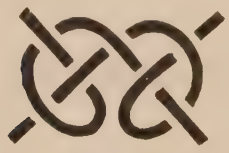
Llandefaelog Fach
Llantwit Major, No. 3

and repeated in a single vertical row.

Knot No. 6 occurring in an irregular manner amongst plait-work.

Nevern
Carew

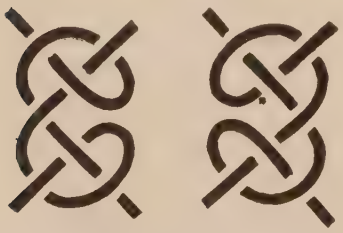
Knot No. 4



Llanbadarn Fawr

placed horizontally and repeated in a single vertical row.

Knot No. 4 placed vertically, thus—



Baglan

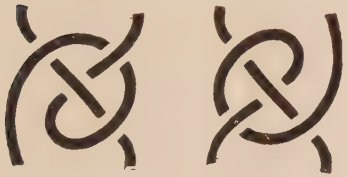
and repeated in a double vertical row.

Knot No. 5

Penally, No. 2

repeated in a single vertical row.

Knot No. 7 placed thus—



Maes Mynach
Silian
Penally, No. 2

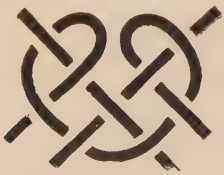
and repeated in a double vertical row.

Knot No. 8 placed thus—

Llandaff
Llandough
Llantwit Major, No. 5
Neuadd Siarman

and repeated in a single vertical row.

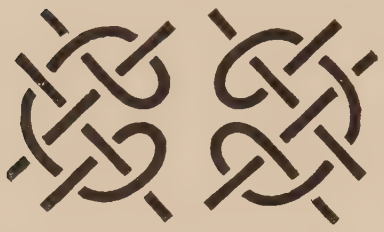
Knot No. 9 (derived from a six-cord plait, see p. 31)



Llanbadarn Fawr

placed facing alternately upwards and downwards, and repeated in a single vertical row.

Knot No. 9 placed thus—



Neuadd Siarman

and repeated in a double vertical row.

Knot.

Llangenydd

Knot

Llancarvan
Llandough

used as termination of pattern derived from a four-cord plait.

Knot

Llangenydd

repeated to form border.

Knot

Nevern

repeated to form border.

Knot

Carew
Llangenydd
Nevern
Llantwit Major, No. 5

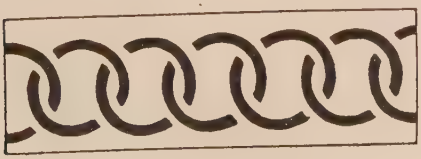
repeated to form border

Knot

Carew
Maen Achwyfan
Nevern

repeated to form border.

Patterns composed of Chains of Rings.



Maen Achwyfan

Penmon, No. 1.

Patterns composed of Circular and Oval Rings, either Plain or Looped.

Llantwit Major, No. 2
Llanfrynach
Laugharne
Maen Achwyfan
Margam, No. 2
Meifod
Penally, No.
Penmon, No. 2

Bridgend
Llanhamlach

Carew
Corwen, No. 1
Golden Grove
Llandough
Llantwit Major, No. 1
Margam, No. 2
Margam, No. 3
Meifod
Nevern

Maen Achwyfan
Meifod

Maen Achwyfan
Meifod

Llanfrynach

Triangular Knotwork.

Nevern

Penally, No. 2

Penmon

Penarthur, No. 2
St. David's, No.

Neuadd Siarman

Circular Knotwork.

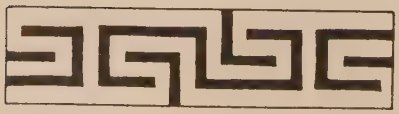
St. David's, No. 1

KEY-PATTERNS.

Square Key-Patterns of Greek Fret Type.

Margam, No. 2

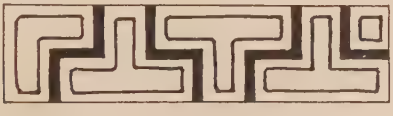
Penmon, No. 2



Carew. Nevern

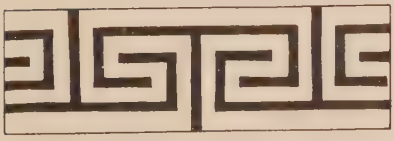
Llandeilo, No. 1 Pen Arthur, No. 1
Pen Arthur, No. 2

Llangaffo, No. 1 Llanwnda, No. 2



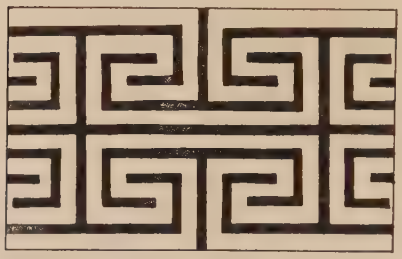
Golden Grove

Carew

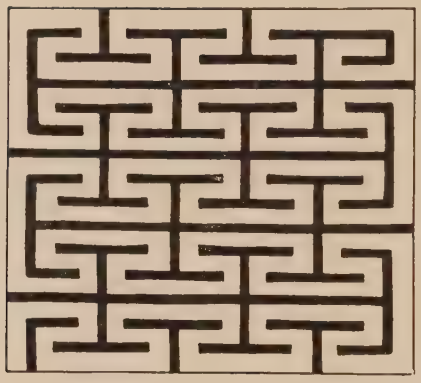


Penmon, No. 2

Maen Achwyfan Penmon, No. 1



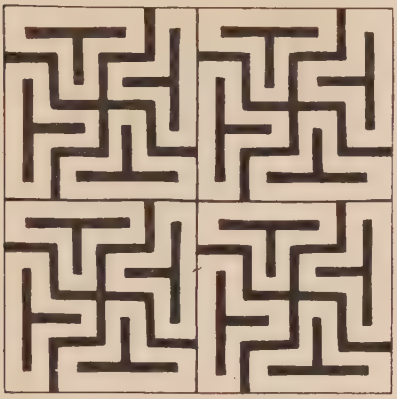
Penmon, No. 2



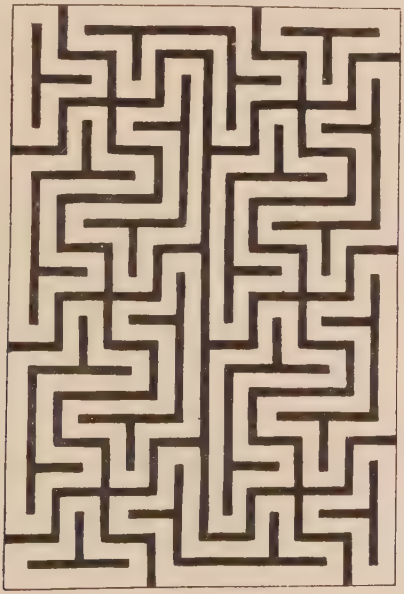
Penmon, No. 3

Llanhamlach Penmon, No. 1
Penmon, No. 2

Square Key-Patterns of Swastika Type.



Golden Grove — Nevern
Llantwit Major, No. 1 — Carew



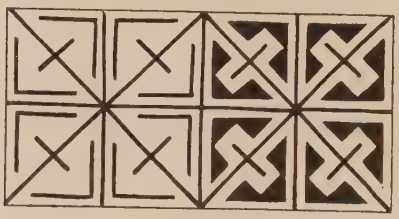
Nevern

Diagonal Key-Patterns.

Penally, No. 1

Penally, No. 1 Penally, No. 3

Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant



Golden Grove Llantwit Major, No. 1

Coychurch, No. 2 Nevern

Llanddewi-Aber-Arth, No. 1 Silian

Diagrams showing formation of the above Key Pattern.

Diagonal Key-Patterns of Swastika Type.

Coychurch, No. 1 Nevern

Carew
Golden Grove

Llantwit Major, No. 1
Margam, No. 2

Margam No. 3

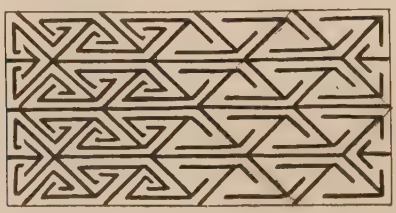
Triangular Key-Patterns.

Llanbadarn Fawr
Llandefaelog Fach

Llandough
Llandrinio

Llangevelach

Llantwit Major, No. 2



Llantwit Major, No. 2

Diaper Key-Patterns.

Penmon, No. 3
Llangevelach
Llantwit Major, No. 2

Maen Achwyfan

SPIRAL ORNAMENT.

Single Spirals.

Efenechtyd, No. 1 Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant

Spirals on Wings of Cherub.

St. David's, No. 1.

Spirals terminating Shaft of Cross.

St. Dogmael's

Border of Debased Spirals.

Maen Achwyfan Penally, No. 1

Margam, No. 2

Llanddewi Aber Arth, No. 3

Penally, No. 3

ZOÖMORPHIC DESIGNS.

Single Beast.

Penally, No. 1

Pairs of Beasts.

Llanbadarn Fawr — Penally, No. 1

Interlaced work terminating in Beasts' Heads.

Llanbadarn Fawr — St. David's No. 1
Margam, No. 2

Key-Pattern terminating in Beasts' Heads.

Penmon, No. 2

FOLIAGE.

Penally, No. 1 — St. David's, No. 5
Penally, No. 2

FIGURE SUBJECTS.

Scriptural.

Crucifixion—

Llangan — Mount Gellyonen
Meifod

Christ seized by the Jews (?)—

Penmon, No. 1

The Annunciation (?)—

Llanbadarn Fawr

Cherub—

St. David's, No. 1

Ecclesiastical.

Figures with Hands upraised in Ancient Attitude of Prayer—

Gnoll
Llanfrynach
Llanhamlach

Saints—

Llanbadarn Fawr
Llanrhidian
Margam, No. 2

Secular.

Armed Warriors—

Llandefaelog
Llandough

Horsemen—

Llandough
Penmon, No. 1

Hunting Scene—

Margam, No. 2

Men and Beasts—

Maen Achwyfan
Penmon, No. 1

Human Head—

Llanwnda, No. 1

Men—

Maen Achwyfan
Llandough

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

HELD AT

LUDLOW,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1898,

AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

President.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD WINDSOR.

Local Committee.

Chairman.—THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF LUDLOW (T. H. ATHERDEN, ESQ.).

Mr. Alderman BESSELL
,, LLOYD
,, RICKARDS
,, SMITH
Mr. Councillor J. BISHOP
,, W. BLAKE
,, W. G. CHUBB
,, J. FENNELL
,, W. M. LEAR
,, W. H. MARSTON
,, R. MARSTON
,, A. W. PACKER
,, E. SHELDON
,, W. C. TYRRELL
} *The Town Council of Ludlow.*

J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., *Town Clerk.*
C. B. CRANSTOUN, Esq., *Medical Officer of Health.*
J. H. LOCKHART, Esq., *Borough Treasurer.*
J. NICKSON, Esq.,
W. J. DALLOW, Esq.,
} *Borough Auditors.*
J. E. PUGHE, Esq., *Borough Surveyor.*

Local Committee—continued.

H. J. Allcroft, Esq.
Rev. A. Bannister.
Rev. L. R. C. Bagot.
Rev. E. E. Barber.
Sir C. H. Rouse Boughton, Bart.
Rev. Prebendary Clayton.
Rev. J. W. Colvin.
Captain E. M. Dunne.
Rev. W. E. Edwards.
R. Forrest, Esq.
C. Fortey, Esq.
R. French, Esq.
M. D'O. Gilkes, Esq.
H. D. Greene, Esq., Q.C., M.P. (*Recorder of Ludlow*).
R. W. D. Harley, Esq.
Rev. H. F. Hastings.
Rev. R. E. Haymes.
J. R. Hill, Esq.
E. King, Esq.
W. Vale King, Esq.
Rev. J. D. La Touche.
Judge Harris Lea.
E. Leake, Esq.
E. S. Lloyd, Esq.
A. A. Mitchell, Esq.
J. W. Monkford, Esq.
R. J. More, Esq., M.P.
R. H. Newill, Esq.
Hon. Lucius O'Brien.
Rev. V. T. T. Orgill.
Captain R. Parkinson.
W. Phillips, Esq., F.L.S.
W. F. Plowden, Esq.
Alfred Salwey, Esq.
T. J. Salwey, Esq.
Rev. W. Selwyn.
G. A. Shackel, Esq.
W. Hurt Sitwell, Esq.
Rev. J. T. Smith.
Herbert Southam, Esq.
Rev. J. S. Tanner.
Rev. J. Walcot.
G. Wells, Esq.
H. T. Weyman, Esq.
Col. Hon. G. H. W. Windsor Clive.
J. B. Wood, Esq.
Admiral R. Woodward, C.B.

Hon. Local Secretaries.

Llewellyn Jones, Esq., Ludlow.
Arthur W. Weyman, Esq., Ludlow.

General Secretaries of the Association.

Rev. Canon R. Trevor Owen, M.A., F.S.A., Llangedwyn, Oswestry.
Rev. C. Chidlow, M.A., Llawhaden Vicarage, Narberth.

EVENING MEETINGS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1898.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

A Meeting of the Committee of the Association was held at 8 p.m., in the Council Chamber, to receive the reports of officers, and to transact other business.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1898.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday at 8.30 p.m., in the Town Hall.

The retiring President, Sir Owen Scourfield, Bart., said it now became his duty to give up the reins of office to his successor, and that successor was very well known to many of them there—Lord Windsor. He did not think a better choice could have been made, considering the Society was visiting the town in which Lord Windsor had such great interests. They had made many expeditions in various parts of the country, but they were now visiting the most beautiful part of very beautiful Shropshire. He did not think the Society in visiting Ludlow were, archæologically speaking, going out of their own country, for he always believed that Wales actually began at the western side of the Severn, and his experience had been that in a town nearer the Severn than Ludlow the people were as Welsh as ever they were, and always would remain so.

The incoming President, Lord Windsor, on taking the chair, was received with loud applause. He said he wished to thank the Society, first of all, for the honour they had done him in electing him President for this year. He had been looking over the Transactions of the Society, containing accounts of their former meetings, and he noticed with very few exceptions their past Presidents had opened their remarks with some apology for their unfitness for the office. It was not because of any exaggerated idea of his archæological knowledge—he would remind them that they themselves were to blame for electing him—that he did not ask but claimed their kind attention and patient ear while he made a few remarks in opening the proceedings. As the newly-elected President he had the honour of supplementing the remarks of the Mayor at his hospitable luncheon that afternoon, and offering the members of the Society a hearty welcome. And he did so not in the ordinary civility that a host might express to his guest, because they were members of a

Society which not only took a deep interest in things archæological and in the artistic relics of the past, but instilled into the minds of the inhabitants of the localities they visited a like interest in their own works of antiquity, and so did something to resist the relentless hand of time, which, do what they might, overpowered them, sweeping destruction over ancient remains of all kinds. He did not know whether that district was particularly rich in objects of archæological interest, compared with other places the Society had visited, but undoubtedly they had in Ludlow and the neighbourhood a great number of old buildings well worthy of careful study and attention; while he ventured to think that they had some scenery which, of its kind, was hardly to be surpassed in the whole of Great Britain. He must confess that he had never seriously endeavoured to penetrate the mists which veiled the condition of man in remote ages. The geologist claimed that he must be conceded 200,000 years at least to account for the changes which had taken place upon the earth since the Palæolithic age; while on the other hand, he believed, physical science asserted that 30,000 or 40,000 years ago the heat of the sun must have been so great that no human life, as we knew it, could exist. What the position of the controversy now was, or which theory was uppermost at the present moment, he did not know, but it was obvious that the archæologists' playground extended over the whole range of man's existence upon earth. There seemed something superficial, therefore, in talking of events which happened only a thousand years ago. But he would come to modern history at once. There was no doubt about the importance of this country, or about the stirring events which must have taken place during the struggles of the Romans and Britons for the border counties of Wales; and whether the great battle which ended in the defeat of Caratacus really took place near Coxwall Knoll, between the Clun and the Teme, or whether, as seemed more probable, the site was thirty miles further north on the banks of the Severn, the portions of Roman roads and the numerous Roman as well as British encampments abundantly testified to many such bloody encounters between invaders and invaded. But the position of Ludlow as the centre of this interesting country—its importance and magnificence—were of later date. He could well imagine that King Arthur's knights, as they came upon the valley of the Teme during their wanderings, and followed the river past the Druid oaks at Oakley Park, must have seen an enchanted castle rise up before them on the rocks in the valley—some prophetic vision of the stately pile of which now, alas! we saw but the ruins, but which, from its foundation at the end of the eleventh century to Cromwell's time, played a most important and brilliant part in the battles and the pageants, the love-makings and the treacheries of those stirring mediæval times. The old part of the castle, the keep or donjon tower, was believed to have been built by Roger de Lacey; and so far as they were able to retain it against their foes, or against the will of an offended sovereign, was

more or less in the possession of the Laceys, till it passed by the marriage of the heiresses in 1244 to the de Genevills and de Verdons, and later, by another marriage in 1316, to Roger de Mortimer, and finally became the property of the Crown. Afterwards it became the official residence of the Presidents of the Council of Wales and the seat of the Court of the Marches. But the most interesting event in its later history was the writing and performance of Milton's *Mask of Comus*, in the Banquetting Hall in 1634. We were told in Todd's edition of Milton, that "Lord Bridgewater, being appointed Lord President of Wales, entered upon his official residence at Ludlow Castle with great solemnity." Thither came his children, Lord Brackley, Mr. Thomas, and Lady Alice Egerton, from Herefordshire. They were lost in Haywood Forest. This was the foundation of Milton's poem. But it was not so much in the fact that it was first performed in the Banquetting hall at Ludlow that the chief interest of the poem lay, but that only a few miles from this spot Milton found the origin of his inspiration and the local colour of his scene. Comus' valley was still to be found, and in that delightful woodland scenery, where imagination ran riot, they could picture to themselves the haunts of the wizard, and people if they pleased his rabble crew with their own unloved acquaintances. But this seemed to have been the last brilliant flash in the history of the castle. In 1646 came Brereton and his Roundheads. They took possession of it, and immediately inventoried its contents and offered them for sale, and the Presidents' Court was practically abolished, though not actually so till 1688. It remained for the hopeless dulness of the Georgian times to complete the destruction that Cromwell had begun. In the reign of George I. the lead was ordered to be stripped off the roof, and the castle's ruin became complete. The first act was the outcome of a violent animosity against the Crown and the old order of things; the second was the result of pure and unadulterated stupidity, owing to an entire absence of appreciation of all beautiful things that did not conform to the narrow and artificial taste of the day. Thank God they had touched the bottom, and they could claim to live in a second age of renaissance, wherein whatever may be their faults, they felt a real appreciation and reverence for the beautiful creations of the past, which they might some day emulate even if they could not eclipse. His lordship concluded by again welcoming the Society to Ludlow, and hoped that the members for themselves would feel at the end of their visit that they had spent a profitable week there, and he was perfectly certain their visit would be profitable to the inhabitants, because it made them interested in their own surroundings, and in the preservation of their ancient monuments.

Mr. F. Lloyd Philipps moved, and Mr. J. Lloyd Griffith seconded, a vote of thanks to the retiring President for his able conduct of the office.

Sir Owen Scourfield, in reply, thanked the Society for their very

kind expression of feeling towards him. He hoped that when the Society should again visited the district of Haverfordwest, he should again have the pleasure of welcoming them.

Mr. R. Hatton Wood proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Windsor for his learned and excellent address.

Archdeacon Thomas, in seconding the motion, said the Association claimed a double interest in Lord Windsor. When, forty-six years ago the Association met at Ludlow, it was presided over by Lord Windsor's grandfather, so they would see what a very strong and conservative body their Association was. There was one gentleman on the platform that evening who took part in the meeting forty-six years ago. Referring to Lord Windsor's opening remarks, the Archdeacon emphasised the fact that one of the objects of the Association was to instil a spirit of research and interest in matters of antiquity. Lord Windsor was not quite sure whether this part of the country was particularly rich in objects of antiquarian interest. All he (the speaker) could say was, that he did not know of any district in which abounded so many.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The President, in reply, said he looked forward very much to seeing them as they passed through Oakley Park on Friday on their way to Bromfield. He hoped they would stay and look at the old Druid oaks. At Bromfield they would see a very old church, though not, he believed, of the age of Stanton Lacy. It had been restored, he hoped they would think, with much taste and intelligence.

Mr. Jasper More, M.P., then read a paper on Caratacus, in the course of which he said they derived the most accurate account of what was done in that district in the first century from Tacitus, the son-in-law of Agricola, the governor who finally pacified Britain. The name in Latin was Caratacus (not Caractacus), in Welsh Caradawg, and in British Caradoc. Caratacus was one of the sons of Cunobelin—the Cymbeline of Shakespeare—who reigned at Colchester. The attack of Aulus Plautius on Caratacus, made after the death of Cunobelin, was only given by Dio Cassius, whose grandmother was a contemporary, A.D. 50. Caratacus retreated before Ostorius Scapula, and then it was that the camps extending through Herefordshire to Montgomeryshire bearing his name were used. This led Mr. Hartshorne to argue that the last battle took place on the Breiddin, in which case the retreat would be through the difficult but beautiful ground leading from Clun to Bettws y Crwyn, with a large camp at Caer Caradoc, near Clun, and other camps at the Bury Ditches, Bettws, and probably Churchstoke, which formerly bore the name Chestoke, or camp. Caratacus had a castle in South Wales, now belonging to Lord Dunraven, and another in Denbighshire. After the final battle Caratacus fled to Boadicea, whose capital was York, and she gave him up to his Roman enemies; Caratacus, who had kept the Roman army employed for nine years, with his wife and daughter were taken to Rome; and with an iron

band around his neck and waist Caratacus was led in procession before Claudius and his wife Agrippina, the mother of Nero. Caratacus saved himself and his family by the speech he made, and the scene was the subject of a painting in the possession of the royal family of France. He lived in respect with his family in Rome, and it was an interesting consideration that he might have been contemporary there with St. Paul. Quoting the last words written by St. Paul at the end of the second epistle to Timothy, "Eubulus greeteth thee, and Pudens, Linus and Claudia," Mr. More said that when foreigners submitted to Rome they all took the name of the Emperor; Caratacus would therefore take the name Tiberius Claudius Caratacus, and his daughter's name would be Claudia. Caratacus's son was called Llyn in Welsh, which would be Linus in Latin. If Linus was the brother, and Pudens was engaged to Claudia, and Claudia was the daughter of Caratacus, the order in which St. Paul mentioned them would be the natural order. Mr. More quoted Mr. Lewin, the author of the most elaborate life of St. Paul, Fuller, Archbishops Ussher and Stillingfleet, Archdeacon Pryce of Bangor, and others, in favour of the view that Claudia was the daughter of Caratacus. Dealing with the first introduction of Christianity into Britain, Mr. More said the Triads stated that the family of Caratacus brought Christianity back with them, and Claudia was said to have had three or four sons who were called saints. Discussing the site of Caratacus's final battle, Mr. More said mediæval opinion favoured Caer Caradoc, near Clun, but Hartshorne argued the point and placed the site on the Brieddin. If Hartshorne were correct, the Romans must have been drawn through the difficult ground to Bettws, above Kerry; and if Caer Caradoc were the site Caratacus must have retreated over that difficult ground to effect his escape. In conclusion, he said we had no statue of Caratacus, and suggested that a good local monument would be collections of books on the period at Church Stretton, Clun, and Ludlow. Incidentally, Mr. More mentioned that Prince Arthur, brother of Henry VIII., and Catherine his wife, whose subsequent marriage to Henry brought about the Reformation, lived at Ludlow; that Edward III. came to hunt in Clun Forest, and that Sir Walter Scott took his family to stay in Clun, and made the old castle and Powis Castle the scene of *The Betrothed.*

Archdeacon Thomas said he thought their thanks were due to Mr. More for the very able paper he had read. The Archdeacon dealt at considerable length with the controversy which rages round the site of the last stand of Caratacus; and after pointing out in what manner the Church Stretton and Coxhall Knoll sites disagreed with certain details of the battle found in Tacitus, he expressed himself as being strongly in favour of the Breiddin site.

(*Note.*—We have only space to give a summary of Mr. More's paper. A full report of it has already been printed in the local papers. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions

held by Mr. Jasper More ; and, in fact, we altogether disagree with them. It is extremely improbable that Britain was Christianised before Gaul. The earliest Christian monuments found in Gaul are of Roman type, whilst—with the exception of a few stones which have the Chi-Rho monogram—the Christian monuments of Britain are of Celtic type, and therefore presumably post-Roman. According to the archæological evidence, Christianity does not appear to have been introduced into this country much before A.D. 350.—ED.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1898.

There was no meeting on Wednesday evening.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1898.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held in the Council Chamber, on Thursday, at 8.30 p.m., to receive the Annual Report of the Association, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and new members, and to fix the place of meeting for 1899.

The Committee submitted the following Annual Report for 1897-8.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1898.

Honours conferred upon Members of the Association.—Since the Haverfordwest Meeting last year, the Rev. Canon Silvan Evans has been honoured as a Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and has received a grant from the Royal Bounty in consideration of the distinguished services he has rendered to Welsh archæology.

The Editor was appointed to the Yates Lectureship in Archæology at the University College, London, for the year 1898.

Archæological and Historical Works written by Members of the Association.—The following books by members of the Association have been published during the past year :—

"Owen's Pembrokeshire," Part 2 (Cymmrodorion Record Series). By Henry Owen, B.C.L., F.S.A.
"History of the Parish of Selattyn." By the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen.
"Welsh Folk-Lore." By Rev. Elias Owen, F S.A.
"The Psalms of David in Welsh." By Dr. W. Morgan in 1588, by Prof. T. Powel.
"The Welsh Land Commission." A Digest of its Report. By D. Lleufer Thomas.(omitted from the list given in last year's Annual Report).

Works relating to Welsh History and Archæology received for Review.—The following books on Welsh subjects, not written by members of the Association, have been received for notice in the Journal.

"The History of Margam Abbey." By W. de Gray Birch, LL.D., F.S.A.
"The Blazon of Episcopacy." By Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford.
"Lives of the Saints." Appendix. By Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

The Official Set of the Archæologia Cambrensis.—The official set of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* still remains incomplete, as the advertisement on the outside cover of the Journal, appealing for donations of back volumes, has during the last few years produced no response. It seems that, under these circumstances, the only way of obtaining the volumes required to complete the set is by purchase.

A resolution was passed that a sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman of Committee, the Treasurer, and the Editor, be authorised to complete the official set of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* by purchase, if necessary, as opportunity offers.

Offer by Mr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., with regard to publishing "List of the Subscribers in Pembrokeshire to the Free and Voluntary Gift to H.M. Charles II." as an Extra Volume.—A very generous offer has been made to the Association by Mr. Henry Owen, B.C.L., F.S.A., to defray the expense of printing the "List of the Subscribers in Pembrokeshire to the Free and Voluntary Gift to H.M. Charles II." as an extra publication. This list is considered by experts to be of great historical interest.

A resolution was passed that Mr. Henry Owen's offer be accepted, and that the thanks of the Association be conveyed to him for his liberality in promoting the objects for which the Association was founded.

The Journal.—The following list, classified according to periods, shows the nature of the papers published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, between July 1897 and July 1898.

Prehistoric Period.

"Carn at Ystradfellte, Brecon." By T. Crosbee Cantrill, B. Sc. Lond.

Early Christian Period.

"Notes on Inscribed Stones." By Prof. J. Rhys, LL.D.
"The Llandrudian Stones." By Prof. J. Rhys, LL.D.
"Notes on Ty Gwyn." By Mrs. Dawson.

Romano-British Period.

No papers.

Mediæval Period.

"Slebech Commandery." By J. Rogers Rees.
"Spoils of Welsh Religious Houses." By Edward Owen.
"Notes on Welsh Churches." By the late Sir S. R. Glynne.
"Elizabethan Pembrokeshire." By Rev. James Phillips.
"Haverfordwest." By Rev. James Phillips.
"Slab of Isabella Verney in Tenby Church." By Edward Laws, F.S.A.
"Flintshire Genealogical Notes." By E. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.
"Discoveries at Llanblethian Church, Glamorganshire." By C. B. Fowler, F.R.I.B.A.
'Notes on Old Houses near Llansilin." By Harold Hughes, A.R.I.B.A.
"Notes on Border Parishes." By Mrs. Dawson.
"St. David's Cathedral." By the Dean of Llandaff.
"Llandyssilio Church." By the late Rev. D. Pugh Evans.

It will be seen that, as in previous years, the mediæval period commands more attention than any other. Nearly all the papers are records of important discoveries, such as those made by Mr. Edward Laws at Tenby, and by Mr. C. B. Fowler at Llanblethian, or they embody the results of original research and much patient labour. It would be a somewhat invidious task to single out for special praise any one of the contributors who have placed their historical investigations at our disposal; but as long as we have writers of the stamp of Mr. J. Rogers Rees, Mr. Edward Owen, the Dean of Llandaff, the Rev. James Phillips, and Mrs. Dawson, ready to work for us, there need be no fear for the future of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

We are glad to say that Prof. John Rhys' duties as Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, are not so arduous as to prevent his taking an occasional holiday in his favourite pursuit of Ogam hunting. Probably the supply of Ogam stones will eventually give out; but, up to the present, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland produce at least one or two new examples each year: so that, what with rushing off to the uttermost ends of the kingdom to inspect the most recent discoveries, and devising diabolically ingenious readings of the already known Ogam stones, we anticipate that the learned Professor's time will be fully taken up for many a year to come, in a pastime which contributes as much to our edification as it does to his own amusement.

We again call attention to the absence of papers on Romano-British remains in Wales, and invite some competent investigator to give us the benefit of his services. Important discoveries of Roman walls at Cardiff Castle are reported by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., of the Cardiff Museum, and we hope in due course to receive a full report from him on the subject.

In dealing with the prehistoric period we have secured a new contributor in Mr. T. Crosbee Cantrill, B.Sc.Lond., of the Ordnance Survey, whose paper on the "Carn at Ystradfellte, co. Brecon," shows how much more is to be learned from the exploration of barrows conducted scientifically, than from discoveries of burials made without any supervision by a trained archæologist.

The illustrations of the Journal are still produced with unusual excellence by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, F.L.S., and his son, Mr. A. E. Smith.

We are very sorry to say that, owing to increasing age, Mr. Worthington Smith was unable to stand the strain which would have been involved in attending the Haverfordwest Meeting last year, and he informs us that for the same reason he is precluded from being present at Ludlow. The loss thus sustained by the Association in not having the benefit of Mr. Smith's services in making sketches of objects of interest seen during the Annual Meeting is untold; and it appears to us that this would be a fitting occasion for publicly acknowledging the debt it owes to one of the most talented draughtsmen and highly-endowed archæologists

amongst living Englishmen, and to express our regret that he not a Welshman.

The absence of illustrations in the Report of the Haverfordwest Meeting shows how ill Mr. Smith could be spared.

The thanks of the Association are due to Mr. T. Mansel Franklen, for permission to reproduce his excellent photographs of inscribed stones; and to Mr. Harold Hughes, for his beautiful series of drawings of old houses near Llansilin.

We announce with feelings of the deepest regret that, on the last day of January of this year, one of the oldest and best of the makers of the Association, Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A., of Dowlais, passed away. His "Mediæval Military Architecture," "Land of Morgan," "Limbus Patrum Morganiæ et Glamorganiæ," "Cartæ et alia Munimenta quæ ad Dominium de Glamorgan pertinent," and innumerable papers contributed to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, are sufficient testimony to his worth and to the depth of the loss we sustain by his death.

Recent Discoveries reported to the Editor.—Among the recent discoveries of interest which have been reported to the Editor may be mentioned:—

Perpendicular window found in Bishop Vaughan's Chapel at St. David's Cathedral, by Mr. John Oldrid Scott, F.S.A., and described by him in the "Archæologia Cambrensis."

Foundations of monastic buildings on the Friar's Estate, Bangor, described by Mr. Harold Hughes in the "Archæologia Cambrensis."

Remains of monastic buildings found on the site of the Grey Friars, Cardiff, and described by Mr. C. B. Fowler in the "Western Mail."

Roman masonry at Cardiff Castle, described and illustrated by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., in the "Cardiff Public Library Journal," No. 6, April 1898.

Roman remains at Llanhilleth, described by Mr. John Storrie, in the "Western Mail."

Early Christian ring-brooch on Barry Island, described by Mr. John Storrie in the "Western Mail."

Bronze Age urn and cist burial, found in sewage works at Ruabon, described in a local paper, and reported by Mr. A. Foulkes Roberts.

Pre-Norman erect cross-slab, found at Nash Manor, Glamorganshire, by Mr. Riley, of Bridgend, and reported by Mr. T. H. Thomas, R.C.A.

Attempts to Destroy or to Preserve Ancient Remains reported to the Editor.—Among the recent attempts to destroy or to preserve ancient remains in Wales which have come under the Editor's notice, are the following:—

Removal by the Vicar of Strata Florida of the remains of Strata Florida Abbey, uncovered under the direction of Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A.

Destruction of the cromlech on Bodafon Mountain, Anglesey, by the District Council, to obtain road metal; reported by Mr. J. E. Griffith.

The taking of casts of the Glamorganshire inscribed and sculptured pre-Norman stones at Llandaff, Llantwit Major, Merthyr Mawr, Llandough, Kenfig and Margam, by Messrs. Brucciani for the Cardiff Museum.

The placing of early inscribed stones in Pembrokeshire, at Cwm Gloyn and several other places, in the nearest churchyard, at the expense of Mr. Henry Owen, F.S.A.

The placing of the pre-Norman crosses at Llantwit Major within the

church, when the old nave has been restored and made weatherproof under the direction of Mr. G. E. Halliday, F.R.I,B.A.

The placing of the "Hiroidil" inscribed stone at Llanwnnws, Cardiganshire, within the church after its restoration, by Mr. Harold Hughes.

The reason for reporting these matters at length is with the object of impressing upon the members the desirability of the Association's taking a more active part than it has hitherto done in initiating, promoting, and directing all movements which have for their object the investigation and preservation of the national monuments of Wales. With every access of new members we should extend the scope of our work, and thus endeavour to justify our existence more fully in the eyes of the public. Above all things it will be necessary to improve the organisation of the Association in such a way that there shall be someone in each district who will look after its interests efficiently, get us new members, and immediately report to headquarters any recent discovery or instance of the destruction of ancient remains. An enormous amount of valuable archæological information is irretrievably lost, year after year, for two reasons (1) because discoveries when made are not at once reported; and (2) because the Association has not at its disposal a specialist in each department of antiquities, who can be sent down to ascertain the value of the find and register the facts

Funds of the Association.—The funds of the Association are in a satisfactory condition, the balance in the Treasurer's hands at the end of the financial year being, as already stated in the July number of the Journal, £71 13*s.* 1*d.*

Election of Officers, Members of Committee, and New Members of the Association.—Sir Owen Scourfield, Bart., the retiring President, was elected a Vice-President. The Chairman of Committee, Treasurer, General Secretaries for North and South Wales, and Editor, were re-elected.

Mr. R. H. Wood, F.S.A., was elected as one of the Trustees of the Association, to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A.

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould was elected Corresponding Member (not one of the *Secretaries*, as they are wrongly called in the "List of Members").

The following Members of Committee, who would retire in due course under Rule 3, were re-elected.

J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A. John Ward, Esq., F.S.A.
J. W. Willis-Bund, F.S.A.

Mrs. Allen was also elected a Member of Committee.

The following New Members were elected:—

English and Foreign.	*Proposed by*
J. W. Wyatt, Esq., East Court, Wells . .	W. H. Banks, Esq.
Francis Green, Esq., jun., 2, Nether Street, North Finchley	Rev. Canon Trevor Owen.
The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Lew-Trenchard Vicarage, N. Devon	Rev. Canon Trevor Owen.

NORTH WALES AND THE MARCHES.

	Proposed by
Anglesey:	
Mrs. Williams Mason, Llanerchymedd	J. Lloyd Griffith, Esq.
Carnarvonshire:	
J. R. Davies, Esq., Ceres Bangor	J. Lloyd Griffith, Esq.
Denbighshire:	
T. Lynch, Esq., Glascoed, Wrexham	R. V. Kyrke, Esq.
T. Williams, Esq., Llewesog, Denbigh	A. Ffoulkes Roberts, Esq.
J. O. Hughes, Esq., Brynderw	Rev. Canon Trevor Owen.
Flintshire:	
The Rev. J. P. Poole-Hughes, Vicarage, Mold	Rev. C. F. Roberts.
Montgomeryshire:	
Mrs. Lloyd Verney, Clochfaen, Llanidloes	Rev. Canon Trevor Owen.
The Marches:	
H. E. Elles, Esq., The Quarry, Shrewsbury	Rev. Canon Trevor Owen.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Breconshire:	
Howel J. Price, Esq., M.A., Glynllech, Ystradgynlais	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Rev. J. H. Davies, Cefn Coed	C. Wilkins, Esq.
Cardiganshire:	
J. H. Davies, Esq., M.A., Cwrtmawr, Aberystwith	Joshua Hughes, Esq.
Carmarthenshire:	
Mrs. Davies, Froodvale, Llanwrda	Rev. C. Chidlow.
V. Bowen-Jones, Esq., Glanyrafon, Llanboidy	,,
Mrs. Colby-Evans, Guildhall Square, Carmarthen	,,
Ven. Archdeacon S. Pryce, M.A., Vicarage, Golden Grove	Ven. Archdn. Thomas.
Rev. A. S. Thomas, B.A., Llandeilo	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Glamorganshire:	
Wm. Beddoe, Esq., Solicitor, Caerphilly	C. Wilkins, Esq.
Cathedral Library, Llandaff	J. R. Allen, Esq.
Mrs. Davies, Bryntirion, Merthyr Tydfil	C. Wilkins, Esq.
Rev. H. C. Davies, M.A., St. Hilary Rectory	T. M. Franklen, Esq.
Pepyat Evans, Esq., B.C.L., Llwynarthan, Cardiff	D. Lleufer Thomas, Esq.
Rev. W. F. Evans, M.A., The School, Cowbridge	R. Williams, Esq.
Rev. Morgan Evanson, B.Sc., Merthyr Mawr Vicarage	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Arthur Gilbertson, Esq., Glanrhyd, Swansea	T. M. Franklen, Esq.
W. Griffiths, Esq,, Pencaemawr, Merthyr Tydfil	C. Wilkins, Esq.
R. E. Hughes, Esq., M.A., H.M. I.S., Cardiff	Prof. J. Rhys
Rev. Lewis Jones, Cadoxton Vicarage	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Rev. Howel Kirkhouse, M.A., Cyfarthfa Vicarage	,,
Robt. Lougher Knight, Esq., Tythegston Court	,,
Rev. David Lewis, M.A., Vicarage, Briton Ferry	,,
S. H. Stockwood, Esq., Solicitor, Bridgend	R. W. Llewellyn, Esq.
C. T. Vachell, Esq., M.D., 11, Park Place, Cardiff	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Pembrokeshire:	
Cathedral Library, St. David's	Ven. Archdn. Thomas.
D. Hughes Brown, Esq., Solicitor, Pembroke Dock	J. James, Esq.
Arthur Lascelles, Esq., Belmore, Narberth	Rev. C. Chidlow.
T. Young Lewis, Esq., Lloyd's Bank, Haverfordwest	,,
Rev. B. McEnteggart, Pembroke Dock	J. James, Esq.
E. P. Phillips, Esq,, Haverfordwest	F. Lloyd-Philipps, Esq.
Mrs. Pugh-Evans, Lampeter Velfrey	H. Owen, Esq.

	Proposed by
Radnorshire:	
John Jones, Esq., Rhayader . . .	S. W. Williams, Esq.
Monmouthshire:	
Rev. W. Bagnall-Oakeley, M.A., Newland .	A. E. Bowen, Esq.
Rev. J. E. Dunn, Greenhill House, Sebastopol .	,,
Sir H. Mather Jackson, Bart., Llantilio Court .	W. Haines, Esq.
J. Capel Hanbury, Esq., Pontypool Park . .	A. E. Bowen, Esq.
Rev. Edwd. Prothero, B.A., Vicarage, Llangwm Uchaf	,,

Obituaries.—The Committee wish to express their deep regret for the loss of the following Members, whose deaths have taken place during the past year:—

The Rt.-Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
The Rt.-Hon. the Earl of Cawdor.
Lady Cunliffe.
G. T. Clark, Esq., F.S.A.
The Hon. Aubrey Vivian.
The Very Rev. Dean Vaughan.

Back Numbers and Volumes of the "Archæologia Cambrensis" in Stock.—It was resolved that all questions relating to the disposal of the stock of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* be left in the hands of the sub-committee appointed for dealing with the matter at the Aberystwyth Meeting in 1896, namely:

The Venerable Archdeacon Thomas, F.S.A.
J. Lloyd Griffith, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A.
The Rev. Canon Trevor Owen, F.S.A.
J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A.

Spelling of Place-Names on the Ordnance Map.—A resolution was passed that further steps be taken to secure provision for the more correct spelling of the place-names upon the Ordnance Maps.

Place of Meeting for 1899.—In accordance with a resolution proposed by Mr. F. Lloyd Philipps, seconded by the Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A., and carried unanimously, it was decided to accept the invitation of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, to join them in an Archæological Excursion to the West Coast of Scotland, the Hebrides, and Orkney, in the summer of 1899.

The adoption of the Annual Report of the Association was proposed by Mr. F. Lloyd Philipps, seconded by Mr. J. Lloyd Griffith, and carried without opposition.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1898.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was held in Ludlow Town Hall on Friday evening for the reading of papers on local antiquities and history. In the unavoidable absence of the President, Lord Windsor, the chair was taken by Mr. Lloyd Philipps, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The Rev. J. D. La Touche, rector of Stokesay, in an interesting paper on "Stokesay," which, in his unavoidable absence, was read by Mr. Llewelyn Jones, after giving a detailed history of the castle, called attention to a few points of special interest, upon which the opinion of archæologists would be of value. The gate-house, he said, would at once be pronouuced as of the Elizabethan age. Yet, he asked, was there not some difficulty in supposing it to have been standing when in 1645 the castle was about to be stormed, for it could then have offered no effective resistance to the attacking party. He also called attention to the grooving of the mullions or transoms of the windows. He had seen an exactly similar grooving in two other places, Haughmond Abbey, and an old house at Brinsop in Herefordshire. His third point was with regard to the octagon of stones in the great hall on which the brazier stood, the beams of the roof above, blackened by the smoke which curled up from the fire which filled it, being worthy of remark, as were also some traces of fresco ornamentation in the basement of the north tower. Continuing, he said the church, which stood near the castle, although of plain and homely appearance, possessed many points of interest. An arch inside between the nave and tower appeared to be of fifteenth-century date, but expert opinion on the point, he said, would be desirable. During the Civil Wars the building was certainly injured. On one occasion some Royalist troops, with their horses, took refuge in it; and the tradition in the parish was that the roof was set on fire from the castle, which was then in possession of the Parliamentarians. The round-headed windows in the south wall of the nave must have been inserted after this event. The keystone of the arch, above referred to, informed them that the restoration took place in 1654. The canopied pews in the chancel gave the interior a quaint and picturesque appearance, but what their date might be was a subject of speculation. On the walls in several places appropriate texts, and the creed and ten commandments in antique characters, had recently been discovered under a thick coating of whitewash; also two life-sized figures, representing doubtless Moses and Aaron. These were in process of restoration.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. La Touche for his paper.

Mr. Stephen Williams, F.S.A., next described the result of a visit by some members of the Society to Wigmore Abbey that day. It was many years since he last visited the Abbey. At that time there was a large tithe-barn in existence, which had since been destroyed by fire, but that fire did not destroy all the remains of Wigmore Abbey, and there was much which had not yet been swept away from the face of the earth. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* was an article with reference to the building, and they discovered that day some of the beautiful work mentioned in the article, together with several beautiful specimens of mouldings, in addition to some Early English mouldings. They also found the windows and a seat from

inside the Abbot's house. On the north side of the wall they found windows of early date, while they were also able to locate the position of the cloisters. He did not wish to say that Wigmore offered facilities for excavation, as the site of the Abbey was now covered with farm-yards. He, however, suggested that local archæologists should make a few diggings here and there, in order to define the shape of the Abbey. They were glad that they went there, and he hoped the information he had given them was sufficient to show that the whole of the great Abbey had not been done away with.

Archdeacon Thomas, referring to Mr. Williams's last suggestion, pointed out that the ground showed that there had been a great number of haphazard diggings, which had not been done in a systematic way. He thought the best thing to do would be to dig a number of trenches, so as to intercept the extended line of the chancel. By so doing they would come to the foundation walls, and when once the foundation walls were found, it would be an easy matter to follow them out.

Referring to another part of the day's excursion, Archdeacon Thomas mentioned that immediately after luncheon some of them were taken to the north-west corner of the vallum of Bravinium. It was well defined, and they followed it eastwards, a little further than the line of the east wall of the church, which was represented on a plan by Dr. Bull as the eastern vallum of the station. A slope in the ground at that place also supported such a theory, but not being quite satisfied they continued in the same direction some distance further. Crossing the famous Watling Street, and turning southwards, where they imagined the line might be, they found themselves on a slightly raised bank, just outside the hedge. After a while they lost sight of the vallum, owing probably to its having been cultivated away. They, however, continued their search along the line, and on crossing the hedge they at once found themselves upon a continuation of the vallum. This they followed till they came to an angle turning westwards, which satisfied them that they had discovered the angle on the true eastern side of the station.

Mr. Fortey, curator of the Ludlow Museum, who assisted Dr. Bull in the preparation of his plan of the vallum, expressed himself satisfied with the Archdeacon's statement.

Mr. Glascodine, Swansea, asked the Archdeacon whether what he had said was not an argument against the new theory that the Roman road passed through instead of passing on the side of the station. His opinion was that Roman roads did not pass through, but by the side of stations.

Archdeacon Thomas replying, said it was really an argument in favour of the wider area—that the Roman road should pass through the centre.

Mr. Stephen Williams supported the Archdeacon's argument by quoting the case of Silchester, which the Society of Antiquaries had

recently been exploring, where the Roman roads did pass through the centre.

The discussion then dropped.

Mr. Romilly Allen afterwards described some of the architectural features noted by him in the course of the excursions.

The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater read a paper on "Bromfield Priory," which will be published in a subsequent number of the Journal.

Mr. A. W. Weyman, in the course of a short poper on this subject, said many of their old houses had been altered or rebuilt from time to time, as the necessities of a busier and changing age had compelled; and few, if any, remained in the state they were in some hundred years or so ago. As an instance, Mr. Weyman mentioned the beautiful old house in Castle Street, which was restored to its former state by one of their ex-mayors, the late Mr. Thomas Roberts. He also referred to the beautiful old windows which had within the past few months been opened in the "Feathers Hotel," which were so long covered up and forgotten. Continuing, Mr. Weyman remarked that, without doubt, the builders of every generation had left for good or ill the largest mark upon the centuries, and it was to them that archæological associations were so greatly indebted for assistance in building up the remains of a bygone age, and in again showing them in their former condition. He gave the following list of old black and white timbered houses visited by members of the Association during the week:—Shop, at present occupied by Miss Howells, in Broad Street; Reader's House in churchyard; "Feathers Hotel;" house in Dinham, at present occupied by Mr. Chester; house in Castle Street, at present occupied by Mr. Sharpe; the Conservative Club; house adjoining Mr. Butler's; the Cross; and Lane's Asylum. These specimens of architecture, he said, in addition to a number of others, were well worthy of record; and would, he thought, show that Ludlow had many rich specimens, valuable alike to the archæologist and the artist.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Weyman for his paper; similar compliments being paid the civic authorities and the local secretaries, which were suitably acknowledged by the Mayor and Mr. Llewelyn Jones. This brought to a pleasing close a meeting distinguished in the annals of the Association by the admirable arrangements for the comfort of the visitors, and by the ample time devoted to the proper inspection of the various objects of interest that were visited during a busy week.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

Missing Brass from St. Non's Chapel, St. David's.—Happening to notice that a brass found in the ruined chapel of St. Non, near St. David's Cathedral, was mentioned by Haines in his still standard

Brass of a Priest from St. Non's Chapel, St. David's.

work (I was well acquainted with him), and said by him to be in the possession of the Rev. O. A. Nares, I was led to make inquiries in the hope of tracing the same, particularly as in all Wales there are but some thirteen, and this the oldest. I soon found that the possessor should have been Archn. Davies, who died in 1859. Further inquiry led to my learning that a sale took place at his house, and it is probable that everything was then dissipated; and the present representatives

of the family, I am able to state, have no knowledge whatever of the brass. Fortunately a rubbing was exhibited, as stated in *Arch. Camb.* in 1851; and I have been fortunate, through the kindness of a member of the Archæological Institute, in obtaining not only prints of this rubbing, but also the negative itself, and a number of photo-lithographs of its exact size.

It is a small half-length brass of a vested priest, 12 ins. by 8 ins. only, but sharply cut and interesting, though the original must be somewhat corroded. It shows the amice and apparels, the appoues of the alb, and the maniple, the hands being in attitude of prayer. It would probably be the effigy of a chantry priest, and of the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

This may meet the eye of some antiquary who may know something of its present whereabouts, and it would be gratifying to be able to get it placed in the Cathedral of St. David.

ALFRED HALL.